★ Edition

Daily Worker

Vol. XXII, No. 61 New York, Monday, March 12, 1945 (12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Aid World Unity
Time: Tonight
Place: Garden

WE HOLD 7 TOWNS EAST OF RHINE

Across the Rhine: Biggest news of the day is that the Yanks hold seven towns in the Remagen bridgehead area, marked 2 on the map, west of the Rhine. Area marked 1, on the east bank, shows where U. S. 1st and 3rd Army troops effected a junction at Brohl and where Nazis fought to break a trap sprung on them by the juncture. Other 1st Army units completed capture of Bonn at area marked 3.

Remagen Bridgehead Area Now 9 Mi. Wide, 3 Mi. Deep

PARIS, March 11 (UP).—The Americans hold seven towns east of the Rhine in the Remagen bridgehead area which is now nine miles wide and three miles deep, Allied Headquarters disclosed today, while Berlin said that powerful American First Army forces have broken out of the bridgehead area in a smashing four-mile drive to the south.

Correspondents were permitted to report that First Army forces are fighting in Honnef, four miles north of Remagen, after German accounts told of raging tank battles there. The German accounts said the Americans held only half of Honnef, but a field dispatch by United Press correspondent John B. McDermott said the Yanks beat off two enemy counter-attacks north of the town.

The Allied announcement said that the towns of Linzn, Unkel, Rheinbreitbach, Breackhausen, Dattenberg and Ohlenberg are firmly held by the Americans in addition to Erpel, previously announced as captured. German broadcasts said the Americans also hold Luebsdorf and the area of Honninngen.

ON HIGH GROUND

McDermott reported that the Germans sent 47 dive bombers against the Ludendorf rail bridge at Remagen Saturday in an effort to knock out the First Army's main supply route. Twenty-three of the enemy planes were shot down and five probably destroyed.

Allied Headquarters earlier announced that the American First Army had expanded the Remagen bridgehead with gains of 500 to 1,500 yards toward high ground. A communique said that "considerable artillery fire is being directed against the railway bridge crossing the Rhine into the bridgehead."

Allied Headquarters said the German bridgehead west of Wesel was virtually eliminated and that only mopping up operations remain to be completed. Both bridges across the Rhine at Wesel have been blown up by the Germans.

DRIVE ON COLOGNE

South of Remagen, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's Third Army set the stage for the fall of Coblenz by seizing six miles of the western Rhine bank north of the city and 18 miles of the Moselle to the southwest.

Patton's tanks hold a semi-circular siege arc around the ancient Roman fortress from a point on the Rhine one mile north of Coblenz to Guels, across the Moselle from the city's southwestern outskirts.

Collapse of the Wesel bridgehead has given the Allies unbroken control of the Rhine's west bank along a winding 260-mile stretch from Coblenz to the sea.

Correspondents at Allied Supreme Headquarters, meanwhile, were told that the lack of more complete reports on the Remagen bridgehead did not mean that there had been no progress or that the news was unfavorable.

CIO Smashes Move To Kill No-Strike Vow

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Browder Reports to CPA

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Close In on Danzig

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They'll Speak at Tonight's World Unity Rally

LA GUARDIA | E. J. THOMAS | MURRAY | PEPPER | HILLMAN | TOBIAS | GROMYKO

SEE FULL STORY ON PAGE 2

CIO Executive Board in 45-2 Vote Smashes Move to Kill No-Strike Pledge and Quit WLB

By GEORGE MORRIS

The national executive board of the CIO, rejecting the textile union's proposal to withdraw from the War Labor Board, yesterday strongly reaffirmed the no-strike pledge and named a committee of five to present its appeal for wage changes to the President.

The resolution also asked the President to convene a tri-partite conference to formulate a wage policy that "will meet the needs of the nation."

President Philip Murray of the CIO said the vote on the resolution was 45 to two with only president Emil Rieve and vice-president George Baldanzi of the Textile Workers Union, voting in the negative.

Representatives of the United Automobile Workers, also proposed a resolution asking "consideration" of withdrawal in favor of a new board. But on the vote they supported the adopted resolution.

The committee of five to see the President, Murray announced, consists of himself, R. J. Thomas of the UAW, Albert Fitzgerald of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Sherman S. Dalrymple of the United Rubber Workers; John Green of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, and Sidney Hillman, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, all presidents of their respective unions.

Replying to a newsman who asked if the sharp criticism of War Labor Board policy should be taken as an implication that the CIO "may withdraw," Murray said:

"No, to the contrary, there is no intention to withdraw."

He added that the object is to improve the WLB.

The resolution was adopted after an all-day discussion precipitated mainly by the Textile Union proposal which its leaders had already applied when they announced scrapping of the no-strike pledge.

With a reminder of the basis upon which the no-strike pledge was adopted, the resolution said:

"There can be no quibbling with or modification of this pledge."

Later, the resolution added:

"We reiterate again, in order that there be no misunderstanding, that we fully understand and appreciate that now more than ever it is of the utmost importance to our war effort that there be maintained uninterrupted production.

"The CIO and its members are fully conscious of this need and therefore shall observe our solemn pledge that until we have accomplished a complete and absolute destruction of the German and Japanese military forces there can be no question of our basic responsibility to the nation to continue intact our no-strike pledge."

"Unfortunately," the resolution said, "there are some employers and others who seek to take advantages of our present war situation and endeavor to provoke labor by threatening the existence of unions, the discharge of leading members of the union, cutting wages or other divisive means."

Murray also said that the CIO board plans to bring its case to the attention of the general public through a wide program of education and publicity.

Drawing attention to the CIO's criticism of WLB wage policy and the margin of more than 10 per cent between its own estimate of a 20 per cent rise in wage rates and a 30 per cent rise in the cost of living, Murray noted that essentially the view is the same as that already presented by the AFL. CIO action was reserved until the board's sentiment was shown.

The resolution resolved: 1. That the President be asked to "immediately revise the present Little Steel Formula" to meet the cost of living rise; that the WLB be directed to correct substandards on the basis of a 65-cent minimum in place of its 55-cent level.

2. That the problems of reconversion and the perspective of an economy based on a righ purchasing power requires a "broadened wage policy" an objective that "must appeal to all groups," and proposed a labor-industry-government wage conference.

3. That the President be asked to return the board's procedure on wage reclassification and job revaluation to the policy that governed when the Stabilization Act was passed in 1942. The CIO also demanded that the WLB be freed of the "paralyzing veto power usurped by Judge Vinson."

4. Called for swifter disposition of cases, and where necessary to force compliance, plants would be seized or sanctions should be applied against defying companies through the various government agencies.

The CIO board will continue its session until tonight when it will attend the Madison Square Garden Rally.

Here's devastated Cologne, seen from an artillery-spotter plane after its capture by American forces. Partly-submerged in the Rhine River are the Hohenzollern, Hangbrucke and Sudbrucke bridges. In the center, surrounded by wreckage, is the main railroad station. At right is the famed cathedral.

Dems to Ask N.Y. Milk Probe

ALBANY, March 11.—Democrats are planning to put up a stiff fight for investigation of the increasing spread between milk prices charged to the consumer and the price paid by the farmer, it was indicated today.

Three resolutions calling for a legislative investigation of this spread were killed by the GOP-dominated Assembly Agriculture Committee earlier this weak. Introducers were Frank Emma, Utica Democrat; Arthur Wachtel, Bronx Democrat, and Leo Isaacson, Bronx American Laborite.

In the Senate, Vincent Courrou, Utica Democrat, and Lowell Brown, Bronx Republican, have introduced similar resolutions.

Democratic legislative leaders Elmer F. Quinn of the Senate and Irwin Steingut of the Assembly, in a joint statement issued a few weeks ago, had projected the investigation of the price spread as a major part of the Democratic legislative program for the year. One of the Democratic legislators who introduced an investigatory resolution is expected to move on the floor for action on it, despite the move of the Agricultural Committee.

Pew, Reactionary GOP Leader, Boosts Lewis in His Magazine

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Joe Pew, the Pennsylvania oilman and shipyard operator has come out in his rural Pathfinder magazine with an editorial strongly backing John L. Lewis and his contract demands. Pew, like Lewis, an arch foe of Presidennt Roosevelt and a pillar of the Republican party's most conservative wing, owns Pathfinder along with another agricultural paper, The Farm Journal.

In the March 12 issue of Pathfinder, the lead editorial is entitled "Square Deal for Miners."

It is time to call a halt to the great American sport of abusing the coal miners," the editorial said, launching into a sympathetic description of the hazards of the work and the skill and courage it takes to be a coal digger.

"Mr. John L. Lewis is an exceedingly able and brilliant man," Pathfinder says and then chides him for resorting to "satire and power politics."

Suggesting that a price increase to the consumer might not be out of order, Pathfinder observes "there are mighty few people in America mean enough not to be willing to pay a little more for their light and heat after seeing the moving pictures and other graphic portrayals of the miners' homes and their life underground. And there are mighty few manufacturers in America who would not say that a little more incentive pay and a little more cheerful environment would not result in more coal for a dollar, rather than less.

"Mr. Lewis's approach is worthy of a Dean Swift but it is not going to be evident to the public that he means it to be a subtle attack upon too blind a devotion to the Little Steel formula.

"The mine operators, too, must fight for the welfare of their own people and recognize the basic principle that incentive pay is not inflationary but brings the greatest productivity per man and per dollar. All mines have different operating conditions and men are entitled to incentive pay under their own conditions in their own mines. **Trading en masse is not fair to either the men or the locals and further it breeds despair amongst that class of people who over and above everybody else** in America need leadership, hope and superior living conditions to offset the dreary, depressing environment of their daily work."

Lauding the production record of the miners, Pathfinder continues:

"Sometimes we get a little tired of all the hokum on inflation and the Little Steel formula. The government had no business creating the Little Steel formula until it first re-established equity in basic industrial wages. Thousand and thousands of young men in coal mining families go into shipyards and other war industries and then come home on Saturday night, having learned a new and less skilled trade, with $25 more in their pockets than their fathers and brothers who have spent their lives in the coal mining professions. This is the injustice which rankles.

"Let's cut out the hypocrisy. Give the miners adequate pay, and the operators a fair living."

TWU Blasts Phila. Transit

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—The Philadelphia Transportation Co. was charged yesterday with attempting to institute a wage cut for thousands of its employes at a time when its profits are at an all time high.

The charged was levelled by the CIO Transport Workers Union following the collapse of collective bargaining negotiations for a new agreement.

Local 234 President J. B. Dougherty speaking on behalf of the union's negotiating committee called the company's action a "blow to the national interest".

Terming the company's flat refusal to sincerely engage in collective bargaining as a "provocation," the Local leader stated that the union will firmly uphold its wartime no-strike pledge and appealed to PTC employes to stay on the job regardless.

All interested governmental agencies have been informed of PTC's action, including the War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission, Conciliation Service, War Production Board Mayor Bernard Samuel and the Army and Navy.

The company in negotiations for renewal of an agreement which expired Feb. 11, 1945, and was extended Feb. 23 by order of the Regional WLB, offered to eliminate certain inequities for one group of workers but proposed to eliminate gains other workers now hold to pay for it, Dougherty said.

Pepper, Tobias Join Garden Speakers Tonite

Sen. Claude Pepper and Channing Tobias, Negro leader, will be speakers at the world unity rally which the national CIO will hold tonight at Madison Square Garden.

The rally, at which CIO president Philip Murray, R. J. Thomas, Sidney Hillman and Mayor LaGuardia will be other speakers, will mark a tribute to the World Trade Union Conference recently held in London and to the Big Three conferences of the Crimea.

Soviet Ambassador Andrei Gromyko, who attended the Crimea conference, will also be a speaker.

Franchot Tone, movie and stage star, will be the narrator in a dramatization adapted specially for the Garden rally.

Tickets may be obtained at CIO headquarters, 1133 Broadway, at Madison Square Garden and the Workers Book Shop.

Nagoya Rocked By 300 Superforts

21st BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Guam, Monday, March 12 (UP).—Another record fleet of more than 300 Superfortresses was unleashed against the Japanese homeland in darkness early today, with Nagoya, third city of Japan, rocking under an attack as devastating as that which laid waste to the heart of Tokyo 48 hours before.

As eight fires still blazed in the rubble-blackened heart of Tokyo, the giant armada, carrying approximately 3,500 men and stretching hundreds of miles across the sky, took off from Marianas bases late in the afternoon and pounced on Nagoya shortly after midnight.

Immediate details of the raid on Nagoya, site of the great Mitsubishi airplane factories, were not available. An official bulletin said the attack was "comparable in simultaneously with the arrival of a reconnaissance Superfortress which flew over Tokyo at 11:30 a. m. yes-size" to the Tokyo assault and was made upon industrial targets.

The skyfilling fleet took off almost terday.

The reconnaissance fliers reported that seven fires still were licking through the center of Tokyo and another was blazing in the harbor area of Tokyo Bay. The section of Tokyo wiped out, which included eight major industrial targets and hundreds of small factories and businesses contributing to the Japanese war effort, was comparable in size to almost all of Manhattan Island, which has an area of 22 square miles.

Reveal Japan Knew She Had it Coming

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP).—Japanese leaders 15 years ago said they thought that war with the United States would be "the worst possible disaster" for Japan, the State Department revealed last night.

Italy Seeks Role of Ally

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP).—Italian Ambassador Alberto Tarchiani soon will acquaint the State Department officially with Italy's aspirations to become a United Nation and will outline the circumstances which, in his government's view, justify termination of its co-belligerent status.

He made this plain tonight in an interview with the United Press. Asked whether he would bring up the question of a United Nations membership, Tarchiani said: "This aspiration of the Italian people will be made known at every available opportunity. We are doing everything we can for the United Nations and we think in the end these efforts of the Italians will be recognized."

He voiced satisfaction with the Allied Commission's recent restoration of civil functions to Italian officials but, without detracting from the importance of that political act, asserted that "Italy's principal crisis is in production and transportation."

United Nations membership would mean the end of the armistice, he said, adding that these would be some of the benefits to Italy, as he sees it:

1—She would have equal status with all other countries.

2—She could conduct foreign trade without Allied overseership.

3—She would have credits held in many countries released.

4—She would be able to engage in international commercial aviation.

Soviets Take 240 Towns South and West of Danzig

LONDON, March 11 (UP).—The Soviet communique broadcast from Moscow tonight reported the capture of 40 towns southeast of Danzig and 200 others in the German pocket west of the former free port. Powerful but so far futile German counter-attacks southwest of Budapest cost the Germans 152 tanks, the communique said.

Berlin reported that 75,000 Soviet troops had opened a new offensive at the Moravian gap and said the German defenders had been pressed back in that Carpathian pass which is 170 miles from Prague and 140 miles from Vienna.

Moscow dispatches said Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First White Russian Army had broken through the last outer fortifications belt of Stettin in the Freidrichs Forest and driven within sight of the Baltic port's docks.

Stormovik dive-bombers caught a mile-long German column retreating into Stettin over the Oder mouth bridge and wiped it out to the last vehicle.

A third big city on the verge of capture by the Red Army was long-encircled Breslau, capital of lower Silesia, with Moscow reporting that the First Ukrainian Army troops had driven to the center of the city. Breslau, frantically defended by a garrison of almost 10,000 Germans, lay in utter ruin.

"Butch of the Marines," a Doberman-Pinscher war dog, stands guard against the Japanese while his master, Pvt. Rez Hester of Liberty, N. C., catches a little shut-eye in a foxhole on Iwo Jima. "Butch" and Hester make up a team that specializes in exterminating Japanese snipers.

Nazis Use Churches To Hide War Plants

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to the Daily Worker

MOSCOW, March 11.—Turning churches into war factories is one of the German devices to deceive Allied airmen. One such in a village named "Paradise," situated on the main road between Mezefritz and Shvibus, was discovered by Red Army men.

The main building is an ancient walled monastery, access to which is through a modern church. The church is a typical Roman Catholic structure, complete with altar rails, pulpit, ornaments and decorations. Doors to the back of the altar lead direct to the monastery, which is partitioned into laboratory, shops and departments.

In this innocent-looking structure, precise radio instruments were manufactured on a large scale. It was manned by skilled workers drawn from France, Italy, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The workers lived on the floors above the workshops and under penalty of death were banned from leaving the monastery grounds.

"Paradise" itself is a tiny village of a few dozen dwellings, and the villagers were ordered to keep away from the vicinity of the highly secret laboratory.

On shelves in the departments, the Red Army men found cartons of radio instruments, ranging from tiny steel needles to heavy-duty valves, powerful cameras and optical instruments.

Lamula Hits Freeze Date on Office Rents

The extension of Commercial Rent Control to include offices and stores was welcomed yesterday by former Assemblyman John J. Lamula, chairman of the People's Lobby. Lamula objected however to the freeze date.

Allied Prisoners Leave Odessa

MOSCOW, March 11.—The newspaper Pravda said today that 3,413 American, British and French war prisoners, liberated by the Red Army from German prison camps, sailed from Odessa last Wednesday and Thursday.

In the group were 969 American enlisted men and 227 officers, the newspaper said.

Groups awaiting repatriation at Odessa "only constitute the vanguard flood of liberated Allied prisoners moving toward assembly points," the dispatch said. Awaiting the next convoy at the Black Sea port reportedly are 2,000 Americans, 2,000 British and 5,000 French soldiers and civilians.

Train loads of liberated prisoners are expected daily at Odessa from western Poland, eastern Germany and East Prussia. Many prisoners were freed from Oflag 64 north of Posen and a camp near Wormditt in East Prussia, according to Pravda.

Capt. James Dix, Capt. Ralph Amberson, Capt. Richard Kimble, First Lieut. William Bucholz, First Lieut. Harold Zucket, Second Lieut. Goodman John Alderfield, Second Lieut. Frank Handler, Sgt. John Blasco, Sgt. Henry Andrews, Sgt. Gilbert Gunn and Colonel Drury.

CTM and Mexican CP Criticize Chapultepec

By EFREN FARRILL

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—Fidel Velasquez, secretary of the Mexican Confederation of Labor (CTM), Friday protested what he termed the "appeasement" of Argentina at the Chapultepec Conference. He declared that "tolerance" is a danger to unity of the continent and forces the Argentine people to support their fascist torturers. The trade union leaders further expressed his expectation that this aspect of the conference decisions will be rejected categorically by the people.

The Communist Party of Mexico at its national council meeting last week agreed with the CTM position. It stated that the resolution offering Argentina a chance to enter the United Nations is "appeasement" "contrary to the Yalta resolutions," and an obstacle to the full success of the San Francisco conference.

El Popular, CTM daily, carried an eight-column head on Friday further blasting the Argentine decision. "The Argentine fascists are satisfied with the Padilla formula approved at Chapultepec," El Popular asserted, pointing out that Argentine Acting Foreign Minister Cesar Ameghino had characterized the conference resolution on Argentina as satisfactory and favorable.

La Voz, Communist Party organ, said yesterday that the Munichmen had gained ground at the inter-American conference. The paper's eight-column banner head read: "On Guard, Peoples! Appeasement Threatens the San Francisco Conference."

La Voz said that the loophole for Argentina, the conference's admission to participation of El Salvador and its failure to act on proposals for a common break with Franco Spain were all bad.

Argentina, La Voz declared, will easily be able to say that it satisfies the conditions for entrance to the inter-American setup; internal order, satisfaction of international obligations, agreement on the Chapultepec Act.

The Communist organ charged that Argentina's "internal order is of the concentration camp variety," and suggested that Argentina had never fulfilled decisions of earlier inter-American conferences with which she had expressed agreement. Concerning the danger Argentina represents to the continent, La Voz quoted President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Stettinius and Mexican Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla who all called Argentina an example of Nazi-fascist penetration of the Hemisphere.

The conference solutions are unsatisfactory to the aspirations of the peoples of the Americas, La Voz concluded. Temporizing with the Argentine criminals serves to strengthen them, permitting them to win the peace after losing the war. This, the article concluded, follows the suicidal policy of appeasement and return to Munichism.

Krzycki Hits Reactionary Poles' Attack on Big Three

CHICAGO, March 11.—Leo Krzycki, president of the American Polish Labor Council and vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, charged here yesterday that "the decisions of Poland reached at the Crimean conference are being used by certain Polish-American politicians to divide the American people and to undermine the political objectives of the United States as pursued by President Roosevelt."

"As an American organization, representing 600,000 trade unionists of Polish descent," he said at a press interview, "we consider it our duty to expose this divisionist propaganda which serves to prolong the war and to undermine the basis of a durable peace."

Participating in the press conference, besides Krzycki and other members of the national executive board of the Labor Council, were Dr. Oscar Lange of the University of Chicago, Prof. Louis Karpinski of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Dr. Eugene Jasinski and Adam Kulikowski, local Polish leaders.

A statement adopted by yesterday's meeting of the executive board pointed out that if the reactionary American Poles continue to pursue their policy of disruption they will damage the cause of the Poles in America.

Krzycki read a telegram received from Chairman Dolinski of Warsaw, head of the trade unions of liberated Poland, appealing for financial assistance, anda uthorized him to undertake in the name of the Polish trade unions every step necessary to render such assistance. Krzycki said that the national executive board would act on this appeal at a meeting in New York Monday.

Hearing Set on Foreign Trade

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP).—Hearings to investigate the importance of foreign trade in contributing to the national income will begin on April 17, Sen. Claude Pepper (D-Fla), chairman of the foreign trade subcommittee of the Senate Small Business Committee, announced today.

"World markets must be found for small business if business prosperity based on full production and full employment is to be achieved in the postwar period," he said.

Among officials invited to testify are Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr., Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace and Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley. The inquiry, Pepper said, will be directed to determining the role that American small business must play

Every American Must Take Stand on Crimea--Browder

Excerpts from Earl Browder's report to the plenary session of the national committee of the Communist Political Association.

Crimea

Who is for Crimea? The most obvious fact is sometimes given the least attention, so it is worth while to point out that the three most influential leaders in the world are for Crimea, since they were the men who formulated its decisions. To remove the last chance in any misunderstanding we may even name the three. They are Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin. . . .

Who is against Crimea? Again the most obvious answer may be in danger of being overlooked and neglected. And it is just as significant as it is obvious that the world political camp opposing the Crimea coalition policies is gathered under the leadership of Hitler and Hirohito.

Every American must make a personal decision to uphold or tear down the policies adopted in Crimea. . . .

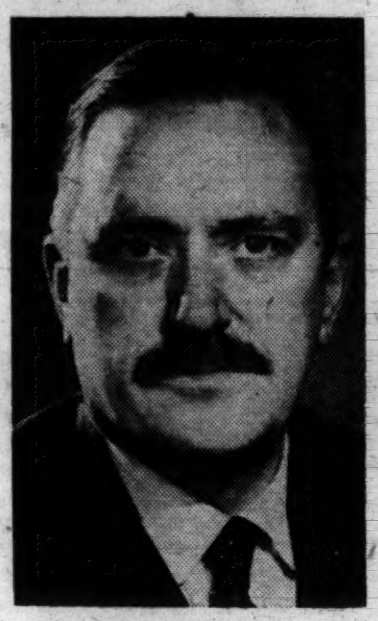
If there is anyone who wishes to challenge this stark outline of the main question before the world, such a person must undertake to show an existing or potential **third camp** which can hope to defeat Roosevelt, Churchill, Stalin as well as Hitler and Hirohito! The search for such a **third camp** will prove as illusory as the search for perpetual motion. . . .

The grand historical showdown is now here. It is judgment day. All men must search their hearts and minds anew and make their final choice. And in such a solemn moment, the last before the zero hour, there is the final opportunity for the temporizers, the ambiguous ones, the "neutrals," to break with their past and join the great camp of Crimea. . . .

Therefore in listing Americans who are choosing Hitler's side, we enter the names only of those who since the Crimea Conference have openly called for its rejection and defeat, or who act in a way designed to achieve that same end.

In Congress only a few have spoken out to put their names on Hitler's list, a few die-hards like Sens. Wherry and Wheeler and Rep. O'Konski.

Sen. Vandenberg made a daring and Machiavellian sortie against President Roosevelt's policy, as late as January, just before the President left for the Crimea Conference, which was intended to prevent the agreement that was there arrived at. Vandenberg's coup failed of its purpose. Since Crimea he has kept silent. No one seems to know which way he will turn. Since Vandenberg is the leader of the Senate minority, with potential strength to block the two-thirds majority required for treaty ratification, the President was undoubtedly wise to include his name in the U. S. delegation of eight to the San Francisco meeting of the United Nations on April 25. The Senator, after long hesitation, has finally let it be known that, since the President has left him free to choose his course in the last seconds of the final moment of the 11th hour, he will accept the delegateship. We therefore leave Vandenberg's name off the Hitler list, awaiting his final decision, which cannot be postponed much longer. . . .



EARL BROWDER

Lewis and His Strike Threat

The coal miners will have to learn this bitter lesson, that so long as they permit John L. Lewis in their name to sabotage the war effort, to lead them into strikes at the height of the war, to carry on civil warfare against the President, and to conspire to defeat America's foreign policy, just that long also will the miners suffer substandard conditions of wages and labor. No one can help the miners to improve their conditions so long as they permit John L. Lewis to throw their power into action against the war effort, against the nation, and against the bulk of the labor movement. The coal miners will pay with their skins for the misleadership of Lewis just as surely as the Germans must pay with their skins for the crimes of Hitler.

Lewis with his strike threat endangers not only the miners but the whole labor movement. For it is clear that the nation as a whole, including labor, will not tolerate a nationwide shutdown of the mines in this critical moment of the war, and the occurrence of such a strike will create the imminent danger of new laws being passed denying the right to strike. Thus the magnificent record of the labor movement which has **voluntarily** enforced as its own policy the no-strike pledge, through more than three years of war and against the worst sort of provocations from reactionary employers with only small deviations until recently outside the miners and these the result of the work of Lewis' friends, would be lost in the last period of the war, and all unions be placed under the stigma of **enforced** no-strike legislation.

It must be clear that a labor movement working under the anti-strike legislation will be seriously weakened and handicapped, as compared with a labor movement enforcing the no-strike policy as its own voluntary choice.

The CIO Must Put Its Own House in Order

Lewis is speculating that through his strike movement he will emerge as the No. One labor leader of America, not only of the miners but of the AFL and the CIO as well. He is being welcomed by the senile and bankrupt top leaders of the AFL Executive Council, who hope he will give their councils the dynamic quality in which they are so sadly lacking. He is receiving the secret collaboration of a small clique of CIO leaders long associated with Dubinsky, and hopes these men will betray the Murray leadership today as Dubinsky betrayed the CIO while Lewis was still at its head some years ago. These collaborators with Lewis and Dubinsky are operating the same strategy within the CIO that Lewis and Dubinsky operate outside and in the AFL.

It is time that the Lewis aides inside the CIO be publicly identified and placed in their proper category. They are Samuel Wolchok, the first president of a CIO union to publicly renounce the no-strike policy, when he played into the provocative plans of Sewell Avery of Montgomery Ward and gave him exactly the strike he wanted; Emil Rieve, head of the Textile Workers Union, who most recently renounced the no-strike policy and resigned as member of the War Labor Board without consultation with the CIO leadership, and Walter Reuther, one of the vice-presidents of the Auto Workers Union, the leader most responsible for the failure to restrain the wild-cat strikes that have marred the otherwise splendid record of that organization in war production.

Wolchok, Rieve and Reuther all participated in the latest CIO national convention which unanimously reaffirmed the no-strike policy and declared that no grievances and no employers' provocations could justify its abandonment or relaxation. They are personally bound by this decision by having participated in making it. But they seem to keep two sets of books, one in CIO national conventions and for ceremonial occasions, and an entirely different one in the practical conduct of union affairs. They have done everything in their power to promote and encourage strikes and to break down the government machinery for peaceful settlement of disputed labor problems. They have paved the way for John L. Lewis and his present threat to paralyze the nation at war. Without their aid and encouragement it is doubtful if Lewis would have dared to go so far with his conspiracy against the nation. . . .

Economic Problems

The economic aspect of labor's unsolved problems must, further, be placed in some proportionate relationship to a little-noticed fact which is, however, unprecedented in history. That fact is that the U.S.A., under Roosevelt's leadership and primarily because of his policies, has been able to conduct all-out war for three years and furnished unexampled aid to our allies, without diminishing the general volume of supplies to the civilian population, but on the contrary expanding that general volume of supplies to a height never before reached.

Every other country has paid for this war in a sharp reduction of living standards, especially for the working class, which in most countries has approached catastrophic proportions. The USA, on the contrary, despite a war budget of astronomic figures, has gained in this war an unprecedented expansion of its whole economy, which made possible the expansion in wartime of the total volume of civilian consumption including that of the working class. Such a phenomenon has never before been witnessed in all history. It has benn accomplished by the deliberate policy of President Roosevelt and in battle against all his enemies who said it could not be done. . . .

Labor can continue to advance its position, economically as well as politically, even in wartime. Labor's demand for a revision of the stabilization formula to take account of the actual rise of living costs is sound, from the standpoint of war production, and there need be no worry because the miners, under Lewis, have abandoned this general demand of the labor movement which can make better progress without Lewis.

Further advance can also still be made by a more general adoption of the incentive wage principle, which is fully established within the stabilization structure, but is not yet fully utilized by the trade unions. Substandard wages can still be pulled up to a more adequate level, and inequalities ironed out, within the established policies. And especially the machinery of adjustment can be improved, and made more authoritative and prompt in action.

These things would go far to eliminate the restlessness of labor's ranks, would disarm the reactionary demagogues, and generally strengthen the home front. There must be the most serious efforts made to unite labor, management, and the government to reach such solutions.

It must be fully understood by labor, however, that there are distinct limits to labor's possible wartime economic advance within our existing economic and political set-up. That limit is where it encroaches upon the necessities of production for the war and for supply to our allies. The limit thus set will be broken down only when and as victory in the various theatres of war opens up the possibility of large-scale reconversion of the war economy to peacetime production.

Only with victory, and the organization of a stable peace, will the great potentialities of economic advance for the working class and the whole population open up in any volume corresponding to the needs and aspirations of the working population, and then only on condition that the workingclass and all democratic and progressive forces keep themselves firmly united around the program of President Roosevelt, and defeat all the conspiracies directed against it. . . .

Municipal Elections

A large number of communities, among them the most important, will hold municipal elections during 1945. . . .

In most municipalities a very favorable factor for non-partisan coalitions is to be found in the relative weakness of traditional party ties in determining local voting. In these elections the authority of the old party machines is at its minimum. Therefore the possibility of uniting the most forward-looking persons of all party affiliations is at its maximum.

But there is, at the same time, another factor that is most unfavorable for progressive coalition. That is the lack of intense public interest in the elections, such as that generated in State and especially national contests. . . .

It will be found almost invariably that both these aims will depend upon the personal characteristics and reputation of the candidates selected. The progressive coalition depends for its success upon securing candidates of outstanding strength of character and high prestige. . . .

The basic issues should center around honest, efficient and non - partisan administration of local affairs; abolition of all discrimination; the maximum development of child-care, schools, social services and public utilities, with orderly labor relations and collective bargaining; and the guarantee of adequate municipal income which in most cases now suffers from encroachments by the States. From this foundation the larger State and national issues should be developed upon a strictly non-partisan basis, with the full production and employment program given a concrete local approach, in terms of local industries and a housing program, with emphasis upon the returning soldiers, and the Crimea program for victory and world organization shown in its relation to local community life.

"Community cooperation for a better city" should be a keynote of the campaigns, and the whole conduct of each campaign must be such as to give an example of how the community can cooperate without unseemly disputes and quarrels. . . .

Communist Political Association

We are holding the first meeting of our National Committee since the founding of our Association last May, following the dissolution of the Communist Party. It is in order, therefore, to make something of a summary analysis of where our organization stands as a result of the tremendous world events and of the changes in our own organization.

Our basic judgments on the political currents of our country and the world have been confirmed by events.

Our interpretation of Teheran has been confirmed by Crimea.

Our forecast of the national elections was confirmed by the voters on Nov. 7.

Our own policies and work contributed essentially to the victory of Nov. 7, and thereby directly to the consummation at Yalta.

Our guidance to the broad labor and progressive movement on current questions of the day, sometimes given in sharp if temporary conflict with some of our best friends, has in each case been quickly proved by later events to be sound and correct.

Our political influence within the labor and progressive organizations and communities has grown far wider and deeper than it ever was before.

Our own organization is more unified than ever, it grows, and it carries on more work in a more efficient manner with more results.

We are gradually breaking down and dissolving the barriers built up against us over a generation by the dominant forces in American society, as is witnessed by the action of the US Army in abolishing the old discriminations directed against Communists.

We can confidently look forward to even more fundamental and dramatic confirmations of the correctness of the political path which we mapped and entered upon last May in our Convention.

All of our success flows from the fact that over the years we had equipped ourselves with the highest of sciences, Marxism, the science of history which enables us not only to understand events but to help shape them; because we understood that Marxism is not a dogma but a guide to action in the present unique historical moment. . . .

Browder Speaks Here Friday

Earl Browder, president of the Communist Political Association will address a meeting at Manhattan Center, 34 St. and Eighth Ave., Friday, March 16, at 8 p.m. on the decision of the CPA National Committee meeting held in New York over the week-end.

Title of Browder's speech was announced as "The Crimean Charter." Admission will be by invitation only.

Browder's Report In Pamphlet Form

New Century Publishers announces that it is rushing to press with an edition of a quarter million copies of Earl Browder's report to the meeting of the national committee of the Communist Political Association in New York this week-end.

Advance orders from various parts of the U. S. totaling 120,000 copies have already been received.

Issued in a 32-page pamphlet and priced at 5 cents, Browder's report is titled "America's Decisive Battle."

Progressive organizations and organizations who have not yet placed their orders for the pamphlet are urged to write at once to New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

— Union Lookout —

- *AFL Paper Explains to Pravda*
- *Frisco Guild Backs Bridges*

by Dorothy Loeb

Frank C. Niger, business agent of the Barbers Union in Rochester, N. Y., has been made a member of City Council there on the direct recommendation of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council. Niger is president of the Barbers State Assn. and a delegate to Central Trades. He was nominated by Republican councilmen to fill a Council seat vacated when a member was made a judgeship. Even Gannett papers (Republican) conceded that the choice was dictated by AFL leaders, especially Anthony Capone, Central Trades president. AFL activity in the last elections was credited for its new influence. . . . The general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is meeting at Hotel Commodore, New York City, tomorrow (Tuesday) and Wednesday.

The Chicago CIO has joined the city's Council of Social Agencies. . . . A midwest regional conference of United Office and Professional Workers, held in Chicago recently, congratulated Henry Wallace on his appointment. The conference, representing 4,000, also wrote President Roosevelt hailing Crimea Conference decisions, sent Senators a demand for a permanent FEPC, and wrote to New York's Gov. Dewey urging favorable action on an industrial insurance collection commission bill. . . . UE members in New Haven have written the President asking seizure of coal mines to forestall John L. Lewis' strike threats.

In a friendly editorial addressed to Pravda, Soviet newspaper, the Labor Leader, San Diego, Cal., AFL paper, explains that the Federation's foreign policy does not represent the rank and file. The Labor Leader said Pravda was "about 80 percent correct" in accusing the AFL of being "headed by a flock of Russia-hating reactionaries intent on playing America First with the labor movement." . . . "In the department of international relations, Messrs. Green, Tobin, Hutcheson, et al., have missed the bus to an extent that reminds the onlooker of Warren Gamaliel Harding and the League of Nations," says the editorial. "They have given lip service to progress, while refusing to budge one inch in its dangerous direction. They have hung their clothes on the hickory limb, but not gone near the water." While asserting that AFL foreign policy officially "is about that of the Russia-hating labor-hating Chicago Tribune," the Labor Leader adds: "What Pravda's brain boys don't understand, though, is the truly amazing lack of any connection between the way President William Green thinks and the way the average AFL member acts and votes. Bill Green is not a commissar—he's a tradition." . . . The Labor Leader, edited by Wells Toft, is the official organ of the San Diego Federated Trades and Labor Council.

The San Francisco-Oakland Newspaper Guild, third largest unit in the Guild, voted in a referendum to ask presidential intervention to stop deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, CIO leader. SFONG's executive committee also censured Milton Murray, Guild national president, for his denunciation of Bridges. . . . Local 21 of the CIO United Federal Workers will launch a drive for Congressional enactment of laws raising wages at a mass meeting at Central Needle Trades High School, 225 W. 24 St., March 20. . . . Rep. James A. Roe and Walter Lynch will be speakers. All 10 New York City Congressmen support the proposed legislation, according to the union.

Jack Ellstein of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, one of 13 CIO men in the Michigan legislature, has introduced a bill for a state commission on fair employment, prohibiting discriminatory practices. . . . CIO municipal workers in Detroit, seem about to win a disability, death and hospitalization plan. Mayor Jeffries recommended the project to the Common Council after a full year of CIO prodding. Under his plan, the city would administer the insurance at cost and employees would pay $26 a year. . . . The answer to a mother's prayer is provided by the Newspaper Guild of New York for its auxiliary. Every Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m. trained counsellors are on hand at the Guild Club, 40 E. 40 St., to take care of kids while mothers go shopping or wherever they please. Cost is 10 cents (per child, I guess).

GROPPERGRAMS

John L. Lewis is no forty-niner
But the gold that he digs is much finer;
He is very well paid,
But pits dug by his spade
Are traps in the path of the miner.

Robeson Joins Plea for Bridges

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11. — Paul Robeson has urged President Roosevelt, to end the deportation case against CIO regional director Harry Bridges, stating that "Harry Bridges has stood steadfastly against discrimination, steadfastly for equal treatment, and all this without regard to his own personal fortunes."

ROBESON

The Harry Bridges Victory Committee released the complete text of Mr. Robeson's letter to the President.

"I realize the responsibilities that fall upon your great office. I realize that in the performance of that great office you are required to be dependent upon the advice of others. However, I also believe that in the matter of the Harry Bridges case the advice has been unfortunate. As a Negro, I am conscious of the fact that Harry Bridges has stood steadfastly against discrimination, steadfastly for equal treatment.

"I do believe, Mr. President, that a forthright ending of this case by yourself with a declaration for unity of the forces fighting for democracy and freedom as it has been expressed in your own splendid second Bill of Rights will be a great contribution toward the shortening of the war and the winning of the peace."

Seattle Machinists Urge AFL Join World Labor Body

Special to the Daily Worker

SEATTLE, March 11.—Warning that labor's role at the peace table and in the postwar world is at stake in the World Trade Union organization, the Washington Machinists Council here have called on International President Harvey Brown and the general executive board to "do everything in their power to get the American Federation of Labor to participate with other unions in this World Trade Union movement."

Virtually all major sections of the IAW have already take similar action.

The Council represents machinists locals throughout the state including the Aeronautical Mechanics at Boeing Aircraft Co. and shipyards at both Puget Sound and Kaiser's yards at Vancouver, Wash.

"The World Trade Union Conference, just adjourned in London, has set a pace for all organized labor to follow, by uniting on an international scale," the resolution said.

"It will put organized labor in a position to have something to say about the peace and the postwar period throughout the world.

"They have set up a provisional committee and left a seat vacant for the American Federation of Labor which was the only large trade union in the world that was not at the conference."

revision of the Little Steel formula, establishment of a wage policy including severance pay, paid holidays; night shift differentials, insurance, guaranteed annual wages, sick leave and standard wages throughout the state, and endorsement of Dumbarton Oaks proposals for a world security organization.

The machinists also set up a statewide veterans aid program to enlist labor, management and public help in integrating veterans to their jobs, and a statewide educational program of shop stewards classes.

IAM President Harvey Brown installed state officers, headed by Robert Shrank, who was unanimously reelected.

NY STATE AFL MACHINISTS ACT

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—Delegates representing 80,000 members of the New York State AFL International Association of Machinists, in session here over the past weekend, voted support for the international trade union organization provided for by the recent world labor parley.

A resolution adopted by the machinists suggested that the AFL should be represented at the second world labor conference scheduled for Paris in September.

Other resolutions urged that public members of the War Labor Board reverse their opposition to

Murray to Help On World Labor Constitution

By HERBERT A. KLEIN
By Federated Press

LONDON, March 11.—The draft constitution of the future world labor organization, on which work was started in London and continued in Paris, will probably be completed in Washington at the April meeting of a special administrative subcommittee of the World Trade Union Conference, enabling Phillip Murray, CIO to attend.

Substantial progress on the constitution was made at Paris during the three-day session of the subcommittee, which included CIO delegate Sidney Hillman, British delegate Walter Citrine, French delegate Louis Saillant, Soviet delegate Vassily Kuznetsov and Walter Schevenels, secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Adjournment of the subcommittee to Washington means that Murray, who was unable to attend the conference itself, will be able to help put the finishing touches to the document. The proposed constitution will then be submitted for study and comment to all labor organizations which attended the conference, plus a few others, preparatory to final ratification at the second World Trade Union Conference in Paris next September.

Until the April meeting in Washington there will be no definite answer to the basic question of whether the proposed world federation will be a new organization or merely an expansion of the IFTU. While it seems more likely that an entirely new organization will be set up, it is possible that some formula may be worked out whereby the IFTU would somehow retain its identity in name if not in fact for a while at least.

Indicative of the big participation union representatives in the coming San Francisco conference of the United Nations, Federated Press is liable to report that a party of four British union leaders will be leaving for the U. S. shortly from Transport House, headquarters of the British Trades Union Congress.

The four are Citrine, Secretary Ebby Edwards of the Mineworkers Federation, Ernest Bell, Citrine's nephew and head of the BTUC's international department, and Herbert Tracey, BTUC publicity head.

House Labor Baiters Fight Shipping Bill

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 11. — A quartet of labor-baiting Congressmen is leading the opposition to the ships' sales bill that the Maritime Commission, the larger shipping companies and the CIO Maritime unions are backing before the hearings of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

LAND

The bill is designed to prevent cut-throat competition in the postwar shipping world, and to maintain prosperity and a measure of international cooperation in marine transportation.

The House committee, headed by Schuyler Otis Bland, Democrat from the great shipping center of Newport News, Va., is a pretty good committee as a whole. It wants to prevent the shipping chaos that followed the last war.

The government would get fair prices under the bill, American operators would have first crack at the better ships, but sales to friendly foreign nations, with which America must work, will also be provided for.

LAND BACKS BILL

The purpose is to increase the total volume of marine transportation. Therefore the Maritime Commission, headed by Admiral Emory S. Land, will have power to insist on certain guarantees against suicidal competition when ships are disposed of.

Most members of the committee led by Chairman Otis Schuyler Bland from the great shipping center of Newport News, Va., seem to be in general sympathy with the purposes of this bill.

But not the opposition quartet, consisting of Alvin F. Weichel (R-O), Frank E. Boykin (D-Ala), Fred B. Bradley (R-Mich) and Ralph E. Church (R-Ill), the latter a mouthpiece for the Chicago Tribune.

Weichel, a morose ex-prosecutor from Sandusky, keeps fretting over the idea that the National Maritime Union will benefit if the bill's objectives are gained.

GROWLS AT UNION

Seth Levine, research director of the CIO Maritime Committee, doesn't deny in his testimony that labor benefits from prosperity and order. And this makes Weichel madder than ever. Why should the National Maritime Union win more members and get better headquarters during the war, he keeps complaining? Why overtime for merchant seamen? Why the present bill?

Boykin gets even madder. The committee table creaked when he leaned his 215 or more pounds upon it and half rose with a growl to ask one CIO representative why he wasn't in the Army with the three Boykin lads, who are doing the fighting for the family.

It wasn't his fault, replied the CIO man. The Army rejected him on physical reasons when he tried several times to enlist.

SLAP BOYKIN DOWN

But Boykin began growling his question again till the CIO man turned to the chairman and said: "That's not a proper question, Mr. Chairman."

The chairman agreed. Henry Jackson (D-Wash), one of the friends of the bill, then sharply protested against Boykin's behavior.

The Alabaman shot back such an angry snarl across the hollow that separates the two wings of the U-shaped committee table that one shipowner in the audience was heard to remark that "that fellow is just discrediting his side."

Church and Bradley also took part in the baiting.

And the whole quartet fussed and fumed about the bill's provisions providing for sales to foreigners, and about the power given an Administration Commission to impose certain conditions on purchasers who will operate the ships in the world after the war.

Hearings began March 1, and still continue. Admiral Land was the first witness. Frank J. Taylor, president of the powerful American Merchant Marine Institute, was another witness supporting the measure.

Two representatives of Harry Lundberg, president of the Seafarers International Union, AFL, testified against the sales' bill. They were John Hawk, vice-president, the SIU and Morris Weisberg, an eastern business agent of the Sailors Union of the Pacific.

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Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954. Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice.-Pres.—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treasurer—Howard C. Boldt

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Reentered as second-class matter May6, 1942, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Bretton Woods—The First Test

IN SIX weeks representatives of 44 nations will meet in San Francisco to lay the foundations of a world security council.

During these six weeks Congress will be considering the Bretton Woods plan for international economic cooperation.

It is not too much to say that the fight on Bretton Woods will have much to do with the success of the San Francisco conference, and with the ultimate fate in the Senate of the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world peace.

For Bretton Woods is the first test, the first indication of how Congress will square up to the President's historic challenge to cooperate with our Allies for peace or take responsibility for another war.

The bitter-enders like Rep. Jessie Sumner, the Chicago Tribune's third-rate Clare Luce, have opened the attack on Bretton Woods.

They say it will bankrupt the nation to take the path of economic cooperation. They deny the plain evidence of administration officials that Bretton Woods means jobs and prosperity, that the alternative of unbridled imperialism will in fact mean bankruptcy for millions of Americans and at least economic warfare.

They have made it their first objective to stall action until well after the San Francisco conference, to leave our Allies in doubt on the decision of Congress.

It was to be expected that the GOP death battalion would resist Bretton Woods every inch of the way.

But what of the many prominent Republicans generally supporting administration foreign policy who have remained silent? What of newspapers like the New York Times and Herald Tribune which are actually opposing Bretton Woods?

They cannot evade their responsibility behind the flimflam of the technical objections raised by the American Bankers Association.

An anxious world is watching to see how the American people and the American Congress meet the acid test of Bretton Woods.

Fill the Garden Tonight

CHEERS and ovations at Madison Square Garden tonight will tell the world how New York labor feels about the Crimea and the London World Trade Union Conference decisions.

But the significance of the meeting is far greater than its expression of New York sentiment. The array of speakers—outstanding leaders of the CIO, important leaders of Congress, the Mayor, and spokesmen of United Nations should emphasize that.

Actually the meeting is labor's opening shot in the important campaign of coming weeks to win the country's overwhelming support for the "Big Three" decisions, and the world-wide perspective for labor as projected at the London conference.

The Garden must be filled to capacity on such an important occasion. The New York CIO Council is sponsoring the event, but essentially it will be a people's rally.

AFL members and all those who look forward with labor should be there.

Restricting the Vote

LAST fall, the Republicans in New York City attempted, through a campaign of intimidation, to cut down the size of the vote.

They are continuing their efforts to restrict the franchise in the current session of the State Legislature.

Bills before the Legislature, sponsored by Republicans and, in most cases, having the blessings of the GOP legislative leadership, include: qualification of a worker's right to take two hours off from work to vote on Election Day; introduction of a complicating factor in the form of a registration card which the New York City voter is requested to bring to the polls that day; virtual elimination of all possibility of independent candidates getting on the ballot; prohibition of candidates running on more than one party ticket.

The problem facing our democracy is not limitation of the vote, but expanding it. All restrictive measures, such as those before the Legislature, should be defeated.

A GREAT HURDLE

They're Saying in Washington

Immediate Postwar Problems

By Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON.

THE December offensive of the Nazis in the Ardennes forest changed the whole perspective on the home front and resulted in indefinite postponement of reconversion plans which were then in a relatively advanced stage.

It is perfectly easy to understand why Army and Navy officials were anxious to concentrate on war rather than civilian production, why they felt that too much attention to reconversion might be positively harmful.

I don't propose to argue this point, or even to suggest that the new prospect of victory in the European war brings closer a diversion to civilian production. The plans of our military leaders appear to call for as much as 80 or 90 percent of our present production in the war against Japan.

But it does seem to me that the war has come to the stage where carefully developed national policy on a whole series of postwar problems has become urgently necessary. This won't detract from the war effort. On the contrary, it will help by giving people the assurance that they won't face insecurity and unemployment after the war.

We are planning right now on an international scale. We are planning for an international security organization to keep the peace. We are planning for an international bank and an international monetary fund which will promote trade and economic cooperation.

It would be illusory to think that we can seal off our domestic economy in an airtight compartment and say we are not going to plan for that.

Now, of course, we do have a postwar program in a broad overall sense. There is the President's eight-point economic bill of rights. There are the various proposals thrown out by our new Secretary of Commerce, Henry A. Wallace.

What I am wondering about is whether the time has not come to do some more specific thinking and planning about the postwar. There are a number of recent developments which suggest that this is in fact the case.

In Detroit the auto manufacturers have used the hearings of the Mead Committee to open a frontal attack on the United Auto Workers. They say that the unions are responsible for every conceivable lag in production.

UWA President R. J. Thomas has replied that the big auto manufacturers are thinking not so much of immediate war production but of doing a little union-busting after the war—and that this has resulted in deteriorating labor - management relations and actually in slowing up war production.

This conclusion was certainly bolstered by the testimony of George Romney of the Automotive Council for War Production who made it pretty clear that what he was worried about was labor's postwar status. Romney said that labor would try to "divide and rule" after the war through labor-management-government boards, and that this should be curbed by legislative action to end what he termed labor's privileged status.

Nor is this apparently the whole story. Thomas also made the point that one of the factors slowing up war production is the jockeying of the big auto companies for postwar advantage in what they conceive to be a shrinking market.

Of course, I don't pretend to know any easy way of changing the attitude of the auto industry. Some of the big auto manufacturers actually seem to think they can gain positive advantages from a drop in production after the war. But it would seem that the further development of the administration's full production program and its acceptance by major segments of industry would at least clarify the situation, and put the recalcitrant auto executive in the position of bucking a dominant trend.

Henry J. Kaiser raised one aspect of this problem when he emphasized the importance of working out a detailed plant disposal program which would assure that war plants would not be be permitted to remain idle in the postwar period. This is the kind of thing which would at least limit the freedom of maneuver of the diehards in industry.

Wage Adjustments And Expanding Purchases

Then there is the importance of wage adjustments not only as an immediate demand of labor but also as a guarantee of maintaining and expanding purchasing power after the war. CIO members of the War Labor Board take the position that wage increases must be granted now, that postponement until after V-E day is in effect to deny labor's demands altogether. They fear that the impact of curtailed production and a loose labor market.

Certainly there are some revisions in wage policy such as on sub-standards and on "fringe" demands which can be made right now, even without reversing the administration's present approach on the Little Steel formula. But a policy for over-all wage increases after V-E day would certainly be better than no policy at all. There is also the possibility that the war against Japan may require more of our productive capacity with correspondingly less unemployed than originally anticipated.

President Roosevelt has obviously been almost completely preoccupied with the problems of the war and of establishing close postwar relations with our allies. But it would seem that the time has come for some of his advisers like Jimmy Byrnes and Fred Vinson and William H. Davis to do some heavy thinking about the problems of adjustment when the war in Europe is won. Henry Wallace may be able to provide at least some of the badly-needed spadework in coordinating and making more specific the government's postwar and reconversion plans.

Worth Repeating

THE CRIMEA ACCORD moves the Kansas City Star, which didnot support Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term, to declare in a leading editorial on March 5 that it will support him on the Yalta decisions, and adds: The decisions made at Yalta and those to be made at SanFrancisco are too momentous to be regarded from a standpoint of partisian advantage. They should be open ot honest discussion and honest criticism. But it would be intolerable to approach them in a picayunish, fault-finding spirit. Senators and Representatives who fail to meet the problems of the peace in a broad way will find they have totally misjudged the spirit of America.

New High in Unity Reached by Americas

By EFREN FARRILL

MEXICO CITY, March 11.—The Chapultepec conference which closed here Thursday night is regarded by observers as the greatest conference in the history of inter-American relations, with only minor shortcomings.

The United States delegation led the proceedings, but its conduct was diplomatic and careful in relation to the feelings of the smaller Latin American nations. It made a most favorable impression.

The delegation's attitude was progressive and forward-looking because the United States is a member of the Big Three. The fact that Secretary of State Stettinius came here direct from the Crimea was of decisive importance.

Cooperative steps were taken on the basis of equality and the Good Neighbor policy which mark the final supplanting of the Big Stick policy, so long conducted in the name of James Monroe.

The Act of Chapultepec, passed unanimously by the conference, together with the conference as a whole, is regarded as the highest point ever reached in inter-American unity.

Agreement on the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, economic and labor charters, and the Act of Chapultepec itself, far outweighed efforts by reactionaries to make the Argentine question the center of gravity.

The conference achieved certain progress toward the elimination of Axis influence, though some observers felt it would be more effective to prevent Axis agents from leaving Spain, Portugal, Switzerland or Sweden for South America in the first place.

The economic charter is the beginning of cooperative effort to work out a foreign trade policy based on good will and the general industrialization of Latin America. Its ultimate success, however, depends a great deal on United States economic negotiations with Great Britain.

Inclusion in the U.S. delegation of labor representatives and both Democrats and Republicans from the House and Senate was an important advance.

The handling of the Argentine issue represented a triumph for the U.S. point of view, even though El Popular, organ of the Mexican Confederation of Workers, called it "appeasement." The door was opened to Argentina only if and when she will join the United Nations, which involves a declaration of war on the Axis.

Competent observers believe Argentina will not soon take such a step because: (1) her regime is fascist; (2) she is economically more self-sufficient than the other Latin American countries; (3) she may soon win a trade agreement with Great Britain which would fortify her defiance.

The Chapultepec Act which offers mutual aid against any aggression, whether from inside or outside the hemisphere, will remove much of the danger of Argentine aggression against Chile or Uruguay, and decrease the Argentine military government's influence in Paraguay and Bolivia.

The greatest shortcoming of the conference was the silencing of the effort to obtain a common break of relations with Franco Spain.

Another weakness was the admission to the conference of delegations from El Salvador and Honduras, but their pro-fascist activities were almost negligible.

Toward Freedom

by Doxey A. Wilkerson

THE coming destruction of the most fundamental forms of jimcrowism, discrimination in employment, is heralded today by Gov. Dewey's signing of the Ives-Quinn bill. But this historic people's victory is more the beginning than the end of a struggle. Much hard work lies ahead before fair employment practice is firmly established as a normal and accepted pattern of our society, either in New York or in America at large.

This new anti-discrimination law must overcome many obstacles before racial and religious bars to employment are completely uprooted from the economic life of New York. Die-hard reactionaries, who lost the legislative battle, will almost surely fight the law in the courts. They will also try in every way to obstruct its efficient operation.

Let us not rest on our laurels. When the law goes into effect next July, the broad progressive coalition which obtained its passage will have to keep alert and fighting to overcome the "legal" attacks and deliberate sabotage it is sure to face.

Continued struggle alone can actually achieve the democratic goal which enactment of the Ives-Quinn bill has brought almost within the grasp of New York.

* * *

EVEN more immediately, the struggle for national FEPC legislation must now be made the focal point of the growing movement to uproot jimcrowism from the employment structure of America. **Now is the time**—not only because of the impetus given by the New York victory, nor solely because of the imminence of hearing on the Senate FEPC bill; but mainly because failure to carry the fight through the success **now** would set the whole struggle back many months, and perhaps years.

On the other hand, passage of permanent national FEPC legislation **now** would tremendously strengthen the movement for similar state legislation throughout America. Let every friend of fair employment practice get quickly into action—**NOW.** Let there be so magnificent a demonstration of people's unity in support of this progressive measure that opposition from the Taft-Republicans and their poll tax allies will be completely overwhelmed.

At the same time, the struggle for fair employment practice legislation must be extended and strengthened in the other states. The fight is already well advanced in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California and over a dozen other northern and western states. In all of them it will encounter strong opposition, chiefly from reactionary circles of big business.

But, as New York has so admirably demonstrated, such opposition can be defeated—if the mass organizations of the people get into motion to demand a democratic employment policy consistent with the desire of the vast majority of our citizens.

* * *

THIS growing fight for national and state fair employment practice legislation reflects the upsurge of a vital democratic movement which is destined to wipe the main features of jimcrowism off the face of America during the next ten years. It gathers its major strength from the broad coalition of progressive forces which this people's war has united and brought to maturity, and it moves ahead as an integral part of the world struggle to destroy fascist reaction and build enduring peace and security.

There never was a more favorable time to strike the death-blow to job discrimination. Let us throw everything we have into the fight.

Now Is the Time to Kill Job Jimcrow

Germans Bow Low--And Hide Secret Orders

By Ilya Ehrenburg

MOSCOW

I SPENT two weeks in Germany—terror-stricken, flaming, smoking Germany. German men and women plod along roads through snow or mud. These roads are littered with furniture, domestic utensils and clothing.

The towns are in flames. Hogs wander in and out of deserted city halls. The wind ruffles the tatters of municipal banners emblazoned with eagles, lions and stags. We might gloat and say—it serves them right—if malice were not beneath us. Ours is a different feeling; to us this is the triumph of justice.

Many, when they talked of retribution, thought only of the clauses of some future treaty. I don't know what the verdict of the diplomats will be, but one thing is certain: fascist obscurantism will find its defenders—jealous champions of "equilibrium," the equilibrium between light and darkness.

But whatever our idea of the future peace may have been, one thing is clear: retribution has begun. Germany has come to learn what war means. And who knows, perhaps these weeks and months of war on German soil will make a far deeper impression on the memories of the Germans than all the stipulations of the peace treaties.

* * *

FIGHTING raged for several days in the streets of Elbing. And when the battle was over I saw a rather picturesque sight: Germans queued up outside the gates of a prison in a long line. Nobody was driving them in. But jail seemed to these "supermen" the most tranquil and comfortable haven they could find.

They resist desperately, they maintain fire from every building, they have every appearance of being irreconcilable. But once their officer is killed, or their ammunition gives out, these "irreconcilables" draw themselves up stiffly to attention, salute our drivers, even our horses, and try to show that the conquest of the world was no business of theirs.

Not only the Fritzes—even Col. Heingsgenk changed as one watched him. At first he kept reiterating, "Germany is invincible," and then, as if some spring had run down, he cried in an entirely different tone. "How can you call me a Nazi? Why, I was married to a Jewess!"

The civilian population try to run away. Thousands upon thousands of carts are moving westward. And the things they are loaded with! Coffers, featherbeds, furniture, abdominal belts, mustache bandages and (concealed under the straw) Italian carbines and daggers issued by the Kreisleuter with mottos on them: "All for Germany" and "Blood and Vengeance."

With these daggers, the German men and women were to kill the Russians. But the Red Army straddled the road, and not only armchairs but mustache bandages, too, were abandoned. Tens of thousands lie strewn about (the Germans sleep under featherbeds) and the eider of all geese from the time of Bismarck to our day covers East and West Prussia with carpet, as if a blizzard had passed.

As to the German men and women when we overtake them, they try to get rid not only of their daggers but even of their past. "I am a Frenchman. . . . I have non-Aryan blood in me . . . my mother was a Dutchwoman."

* * *

THE Germans know all the orders of our military commandants by heart, and they piously say, "Those were the orders of the Herr Russian Commandant."

They inform on one another. "The butcher is an active Nazi . . . Herr Mueller used to beat Russian girls . . . Willy Stableman killed a Polish woman . . . Frau Schmidt received the thanks of the Gauleiter."

They all try to prove their innocence. One of them brought a certificate to show that 11 years ago the Hitlerites kept him in jail for a month. Another produced a testimonial signed by a Belgian war prisoner who was yesterday a slave. A third dug up a membership card of the Social Democratic Verein, dated 1928. A woman in trousers climbs up the front of a house to remove the swastika sign. No one ordered her to do it. She is all sweaty and gleeful; she thinks she has rehabilitated herself in the eyes of history. But don't ask me how she treated her Russian maid-servant, Galya.

The German advances the hands of his watch two hours and triumphantly announces, "It is now exactly 12 minutes past three, Moscow time."

A worker exclaims indignantly, "Who dares to call me a Nazi? My father was a Social Democrat. I myself once voted for the Communists. Of course, I could not speak against the regime, because that was strictly verboten. But now I am even prepared to come out against Hitler."

Not one of them can be believed. They are innocent lambs now; but they were wolves, and they have remained wolves. They are throwing away their carbines and daggers, but who knows what they will be doing a month hence? A German cannot fight on his own initiative, he waits for orders. Among the scared and confused throng, there are people who have been instructed to engineer sabotage and putsches. For the present they are lying low: their fellow countrymen are too terrified, they need a breathing space.

And if they are allowed a breathing space, if they are not taken in hand, if a watch is not kept on them, if an X-ray is not turned on every one of them—some, even the meekest of them, those who now cry Rot Front and trample on pictures of the Fuehrer, will again be raving about "greater Germany," and at the orders of camouflaged oberleutenants and rotenfuehrers will be taking to rifles, bombs and daggers. I have not met genuine remorse in a single German—only fear and pretense.

Listen Here, Mr. Editor

Indiana Has Bill 75, Against Discrimination

Indianapolis, Ind.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Congratulations to New York on the passage of the Ives-Quinn anti-discrimination bill. We have a somewhat similar bill pending in the state Legislature, Senate Bill 75. The Klan influence in the local Republican Party is strong and may be powerful enough to kill the bill. We're hoping that this is not the case.

CIO MEMBER.

●

'Till You've Done Your Share . . .'

Andover, N. H.

Editor, Daily Worker:

"BLOOD BANK"

Don't mention Iwo Jima, where
the Leathernecks are dying,
Nor the little town of Arnheim
where the Paratroopers stood,
Nor those who gave their lifeblood
on the roads that lead to
China
Till you've done your share of
bleeding—till you've given of
your blood.

JACK LIVELY

●

Hard Hitting

Bronx.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Re Mike Gold's admirable fighting column on the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co's stinking project, in today's paper, March 2, let me add my cheers. I like that kind of hard hitting. M. L.

●

V-Mail From Germany

Brooklyn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

My wife has received a letter from her cousin, who is fighting in Germany. In it he says: "On this side things are moving fast. The 'Stars and Stripes' here now publish Russian lessons." This shows how much appreciation for our great ally is growing on our fighting fronts.

H. H.
Member, Branch 71 IWO

●

Buffalo Eve. News Applauds Crimea

Buffalo, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

The Buffalo Evening News is not a progressive paper. Indeed, it can be called a reactionary one. And yet, in its chief editorial of Feb. 15 it champions the Crimea Charter and says it "promises the realization of America's major hopes." Point by point the editorial examines what the American people might expect from the Crimea conference, and finds that each point was realized in the agreement. There is, of course, somethings of a holier-than-thou attitude here and there, particularly in regard to the Soviet Union, but the paper is for all the decisions made. Of the Polish settlement it says that "there was a definite gain for principle" in what was decided.

And then, finally, it says: "What more could we realistically have expected?" And so, it puts itself on record for the Crimea accord, which is really a testimony to how the people feel about it.

VIOLA S.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Indo China Patriots Call for Guerilla War on Japanese

BOMBAY, March 11. — A call for guerilla warfare against Japanese occupation of Indo-China, and for national independence, is contained in a manifesto of the League for the Independence of Indo-China, dated January, 1944, a copy of which has just reached here. The manifesto declares:

"Against international fascism, for the right of the peoples for self determination and for democracy, the Annamite peoples are standing by all the anti-fascist forces and for democracy, the Annamite peoples are standing by all the anti-fascist forces of the world in the final battles. We believe in the sanctity of the principles for which the world has shed and is shedding so much blood."

The League for the Independence of Indo-China was formed in 1941, on the basis of the common aim of national liberation. France surrendered to Hitler Germany in June, 1940; in October, Japanese troops entred Indo-China.

The same month an insurrection against the Japanese occurred in Saigon, followed in November, 1940, and January, 1941 by two more patriotic insurrections in Indo-China and Doluang.

MEMBERS OF LEAGUE

The League includes the entire Annam Nationalist Party, the New Annam party, the Indo-Chinese Communist party, the Association of Young Revolutionaries, national organizations of peasants, workers, youth, women, soldiers and officers and the Indo-Chinese section of the International League Against Aggression. In 1943, the League made great efforts to enlarge the anti-fascist front by the formation of an international front, uniting into it all Annamite, French and Chinese anti-fascists.

At a conference in 1943, delegates of all anti-fascist revolutionary organizations adopted the following political program:

1. Election of a constituent assembly to work out the constitution for a free Indo-China on the basis of adult suffrage.

2. Restoration of democratic liberties, including freedom of organization, press and assembly, freedom of belief and opinion, the right to property, the right of workers to strike, freedom of domicile and freedom of propaganda.

3. The organization of a national army.

4. The right of minorities to self-determination.

5. Equal rights for women.

6. Nationalization of banks belonging to fascists and formation of an Indo-Chinese national bank.

7. The building up of a strong national economy by the development of native industry, communications, agriculture and commerce.

8. Agricultural reforms and the extension of cultivation to fallow lands.

9. Labor legislation, including the introduction of the eight-hour working day and progressive reforms in social legislation.

10. Development of national education and culture.

In the international sphere, the program stands for the revision of unequal treaties and an alliance with all democratic nations for maintenance of peace.

The immediate program of action calls for:

1. Organization of the masses—workers, peasants, women and youth—for the anti-fascist struggle. This has already attained promising successes.

2. Preparation of an insurrection by the organization of the people into self-defense corps.

3. Formation of guerilla bands and bases "which will assume greater importance as we gradually approach the time of country-wide military action.'

Ask Education Emergency Aid

The New York State CIO yesterday asked Governor Dewey to grant an emergency increase in State aid to education "in sufficient amounts to enable localities to improve local services and provide cost of living increases for teachers and other educational employes."

Pointing out that time is too short for the present Legislative session to consider educational proposals thoroughly, the CIO urged, in addition to the emergency increase, that the committee now studying state aid hold public hearings.

"The Special Committee on Revision of the Friedsam State Aid Formula should follow the procedure of the Ives Commission on FEPC legislation for public hearings in localities," the CIO asked.

L'Humanite Has Largest Paris Circulation

Latest figures on the circulation of Paris newspapers show that the Communist daily, l'Humanite, has by far the largest circulation of any newspaper with the pro-Communist Ce Soir, formerly edited by Louis Aragon, the runner-up.

Georges Cogniot, editor of l'Humanite, protested the half-page to which most papers are reduced by the paper shortage. Addressing the Consultative Assembly Wednesday, he charged Information Minister Pierre-Henri Teitgen with sabotaging or permitting the sabotage of paper purchases.

Le Monde is the only daily permitted enough paper to appear in large format, Cogniot asserted. Le Monde is the former Le Temps organ of the Comite des Forges, in disguise. The figufes show, however that as of Feb. 1, Le Monde had the smallest circulation of any Paris paper. Circulation of Paris dailies, as of Feb. 1, was:

1—L'Humanite: Communist	418,380
2—Ce Soir: Progressive, pro-Communist	302,000
3—Liberation Soir: Resistance, moderate	264,030
4—France Soir: Socialist-led National Liberation Movement (MLN)	258,480
5—Le Figaro: Independent-conservative	241,860
6—Leo Populaire: Socialist	226,580
7—Paris Presse: Independent-moderate	218,170
8—Le Parisian Libere: Moderate-labor	215,260
9—Liberation: MLN	197,530
10—France Libre: Leftist	190,000
11—Front National: Organ of FN, which includes Communists	179,200
12—Franc-Tireur: MLN	171,870
13—Combat: MLN	170,600
14—Resistance: MLN	162,860
15—L'Aube: Catholic-liberal	155,120
16—La Croix: Catholic-conservative	150,000
16—L'Aurore: Radical Socialist.est.	150,000
18—Libres: Ex-War Prisoners	90,000
19—Les Nouvelles du Matin: Independent	75,000
20—Le Monde: Disguised organ of pro-German trusts	71,400

No figures were available for L'Ordre, Radical Socialist daily, or Paris Mondial, independent-conservative evening paper.

State Endowed

North Carolina Symphony Orchestra is the only one in the country supported with state funds.

Back in the United States, Lt. Col. Norman D. Vaughn tells a dramatic story of how Arctic dog teams and their GI drivers were flown to the Western Front to remove U.S. wounded from snowy battlefields. The colonel is chief of the Arctic Search and Rescue Division of the North American Division, AAF Transport Command.

End Colonial Rule, Porto Rico Legislature asks

By BRANDON HOWELL

Wireless to Allied Labor News

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 11.—A concurrent resolution passed unanimously by both houses of the Puerto Rican Legislature last week asked the "early termination of the colonial regime" and petitioned the U. S. Congress to enact legislation offering the "alternatives for a definite political status which Congress is willing to grant Puerto Rico, should one meet with the approval of the Puerto Rican people."

Introduced jointly by Senate President and Popular Party head Luis Munoz Marin and Speaker of the House Francisco Susoni, the resolution implemented the promise made by the Popular Party in the November elections that the people of Puerto Rico would have the opportunity to decide their future political relations with the U. S.

It received the approval of both the Popular Party majority and the minority of Republicans, Socialists and Liberals.

Clothing Drive Underway by April 1

The nation already is 30 percent organized for the United National Clothing Collection campaign which opens on April 1, Henry J. Kaiser, national chairman of the drive, said yesterday.

His report showed that more than 2,600 towns and cities, ranging from small hamlets have selected local chairmen and committees. The drive seeks a minimum of 150 million pounds of serviceable used clothing, shoes and bedding for the relief of war victims. It is the only campaign licensed to collect clothing for overseas relief.

Veteran's Aid

By WORLD WAR II VET

Regulations on home loans for war veterans as outlined by the Veterans Administration (VA) "clearly reflects the sinister influence of the building and loan associations lobby," declares an article entitled the "GI Gyp" in the current issue of Consumer Reports.

The right of ex-servicemen to protective standards has been set aside in favor of higher profits and greater power for real estate speculators, S. Brother, a housing authority, points out. Regulations are so lax, according to the Consumers Union organ that the National Housing Authority (NHA) has refused as a result to work with the Veterans Administration in processing the loans.

Defects of the regulations are seen by CU as:

GIs are placed in a position where they are easy bait for the jerry-builders. The vet is loaned money for a home but he is not protected from unscrupulous builders using inferior materials and poor construction. The vet is especially in a vulnerable position because he wishes to buy a house when demand exceeds supply.

The NHA estimates that for the first 10 years after the war, 1,250,000 housing units will be needed. Veterans in turn will demand some 4,000,000. Since civilians and ex-servicemen will be competing for available units, it is felt that vets will get a royal taking-over. It is pointed out that ordinary civilians will have as little protection from speculators as vets unless they buy under the FHA's insured mortgage plan. But many builders will refuse to sell under these standards.

A second major weakness of the regulation is the possible granting of loans to vets who are bad risks. Since the government insures loans up to $2,000, lenders will be easy in their grants, making it tough on the taxpayer in the long run.

A third serious flaw—one that it protested by vet groups, labor and other interested parties, is that the regulations permit the VA to stop disability payments to vets who cannot keep up with payments on their home. This means that in the event of a setback, a vet loses his home and at the same crucial time is deprived of payments to which he is entitled.

Some of the harzards in the regulations have already been recognized by housing trade groups.

Weaknesses in the present regulations can be corrected, CU declares, if the government would require that all homes purchased under the GI Bill of Rights come up to some national standards on quality and construction. This could be done by channeling loans through the Federal Housing Authority, a subsidiary of the NHA, which has already set up specifications.

FOREIGN BRIEFS

Ten Billion Export Trade

Assistant Secretary of State William L. **CLAYTON** said the United States must triple its pre-war, selling $10,000,000,000 worth or goods abroad after the war in order to provide 3-5,000,000 jobs in industry, perhaps a million in agriculture and related pursuits. That equals about half the jobs needed for returning veterans. . . . Reciprocal trade agreements must be renewed, broadened, strengthened, State Department spokesmen explained.

CHIANG KAI-SHEK barred delivery by the United States to the Communist-led armies in Yenan of captured Japanese arms and munitions, as "reliably reported from foreign sources" in Moscow, C. L. Sulzberger wired the New York Times. . . . **BULGARIA** soon hopes to establish diplomatic relations with the Allied nations, Premier Kimon Georgiev told the weekend Fatherland Front Congress in Sofia.

ROMANIAN peasants are confiscating lands belonging to "war criminals and saboteurs who collaborated with the Germans and eventually fled with them, Moscow radio reported. Decisions to carry out the confiscation, in the absence of swift governmental action, are being taken by general peasants meetings which established supervisory committees. . . . Marshal Josip Broz **TITO**, Premier of Yugoslavia, said war criminals will be severely punished to preserve "peace and order in the country against anti-democratic elements." Planned government intervention in organization and conduct of economic reconstruction and regulation of the entire economic life, he said, will be undertaken, but "the Government will guarantee complete freedom and assistance to private initiative and economy, without which the speedy reconstruction of our country cannot be conceived."

On the anniversary of Hitler's March 11, 1938, invasion of **AUSTRIA**, Acting Secretary of State Grew reminded the Austrian people of the Moscow Conference statement that Austria "has a responsibility, which she cannot evade, for participation in the war on the side of Hitlerite Germany, and that in the final settlement account will be taken inevitably be taken of her own contribution to her liberation. . . . **"BELGIAN** Premier Achille van Acker is battling Rightists in the Senate for special powers to punish collaborationists, curb the black market and put industry on its feet.

SIDNEY HILLMAN, CIO delegate at the London International Trade Union Conference, said in a broadcast to French workers: "It would have been impossible to reach the historic results which have been obtained in London without the French delegation. . . . To recognize the decisive importance of France and of the French trade unions in the reconstruction of the world, Paris has been chosen as the seat of the new organization. . . . As soon as the CIO delegation returns to the United States, we will put resolutions on increased aid to France before the American people and the government. . . ." **AFL** and **CIO** committees have been set up to help raise $750,000 for the Spanish Republican Refugee Relief Fund sponsored by the Joint Antifascist Refugee Committee.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 p.m.

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Income Tax Bills Due on May 15

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP). —If you are filing your income tax return the painless way this year—by just turning in a withholding receipt—you probably won't have to pay up until about May 15. The debt must be paid 30 days after the bill is received.

Public Poll Opposes Jimcrow

DENVER, March 11 (FP). — Unions barring Negroes from jobs as railroad engineers are heading for a clash with American public opinion as well as the courts.

Seventy-two percent of white people in the U. S. believe that Negroes qualified to be railroad engineers should be given a chance at the job, according to a nation-wide survey by the Natl. Opinion Research Center. As many as 82 per cent in the North, but only 43 percent in the South, would give a Negro a chance at the job.

The NORC, in announcing these results March 10, pointed out that public attitudes on this issue are of particular interest in view of the recent decision of the U. S. supreme Court, which denied the right of the Bro. of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (unaffiliated) to enforce contracts discriminating against Negro engineers and firemen.

B'klyn Groups to Hold Price Control Rally

A price control rally by the Boro Park Price Panel will be held at the Menora Masonic Temple, 5000 14 Ave., Brooklyn, Thursday, March 15.

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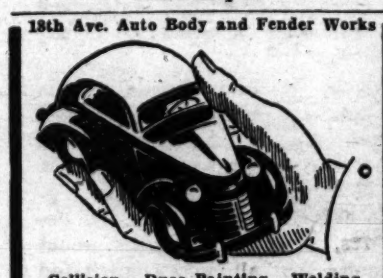

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In this corner

Gunder Still Weeks Away From Top Form

Bill Mardo

The streets were still wet from an early evening rain, and likewise dampened was the enthusiasm of the record crowd filing out from the Garden's Knight of Columbus track meet Saturday night. A friend of mine remarked dryly: "Remember a coupl'a seasons ago, when everybody would groan if Dixon or MacMitchell ran a 4:10 mile?"

Indeed we do remember, but that wasn't the most salient observation to be drawn from the Columbian Mile results, which saw the world's second greatest runner finish fifth in the fox-trot time of 4:19.1. No, there's a much more important lesson to be learned from Gunder Hagg's two races thus far, a lesson that sportswriters and fans alike will not soon forget.

And that is: Never, never underestimate the time, effort and competition needed to bring an athlete up to his best form. I think the vast majority of writers, coaches and track experts forsook their usual care in analyzing the Hagg case prior to his initial effort in the Zamperini Mile last week, and but for a few exceptions, the same thing happened prior to Saturday night's race. (We might add that Messrs. Low, Gordon and Mardo were a wee bit off the beam, too.)

In our natural appreciation of Gunder Hagg's true greatness, in our recollections of the feather-footed Swede who ran right out of this world last year, we tended to minimize the maximum, i.e., Gunder's condition.

Just how far off-form is Hagg, was aptly demonstrated two weeks ago. Just how much more training and competition he'll need to round into peak shape, was made evident Saturday night. That Gunder is working off his sea legs and his lack of any recent competition even prior to his trip here, can be gleaned from the times clocked in his two performances. In the Zamperini Mile, Mr. Hagg finished last in a five-man field, the time was 4:31. . . . Saturday night, Gunder ran fifth and was clocked in 4:19.1, a good improvement.

And don't think Gunder is repeating any errors twice. Whereas in his first outing, he paid a bitter price for jockeying with young Rudy Simms and burned himself out much too soon, in the Columbian Mile our stout-hearted visitor wasn't too concerned with grabbing an early lead over Simms.

Instead, he kept not too far back with Rafferty until the seventh turn and then briefly forged ahead. But by then, it was apparent to everybody in the Garden that this was little more than a gallant gesture of Hagg to stick his tired body into the lead just once before the legs made like lead.

As the gun sounded the last lap, that canny mister Rafferty left his last-place slot, overtook Hagg, Burnham and Efaw, zoomed past Ensign Tommy Quinn and caught young Simms in the backstretch. Rafferty's fine finishing kick pushed Simms eight yards to the rear at the tape, and following the improved Negro runner were Forest Efaw, Burnham, the terribly tired Hagg, and Tommy Quinn.

We'd like to add that Rudy Simms ran the best mile race of his life in the Columbian, displaying none of the energy-wasting jockeying, and giving Rafferty a real scare until aged James nipped him coming round the last turn. Simms will be a vastly improved runner from this point in.

And a final word about Gunder Hagg. Another four or five races, and we'll start seeing the great Gunder once again. Not that he'll be ready for any near four-minute miles, it'll take a little longer for him to reach that type of razor sharpness—but there'll not be too long a wait before he hits the necessary shape to warrant his licking the Raffertys, Burnhams and such, who, when all is said and done, don't even belong in Gunder's league.

The Adventures of Richard—

Hello and Goodbye

By Mike Singer

Shnook stood at the door twirling his hat in his hand. "Ith Thcooky thick?" he asked. "Oh, just a cold," I assured him, "nothing thick?" he asked. 'Oh, just a cold," I assured in but don't break any furniture on the way," I cautioned.

Scoopy waved a copy of Pablo, the Penguin in greeting Shnook. "I'm reading a book," he said. He was propped up against two pillows and his bed looked like a paper cutting factory had been demolished right on the blanket.

"Tho why are you cutting it up if you're reading?" Shnook wanted to know.

"Becauf I got fissors," Scoopy told him.

"You look hot," Shnook said.

"Yef, I'm hot," Scoopy replied.

"I thought you had a cold."

"Yef, I got a cold."

"You hot and cold on one time."

"Yef, I fick."

"Can I uthe your bithycle while you are thick?"

"No."

"You can't ride now. You are very thick."

"I ain't not very fick, I just got a cold."

"But you hot too."

"Only in my head."

"Can I uthe your shkates?"

"I ain't got no kates."

"Lemme read Pablo, The Penguin?"

"Yef, read it to me."

"I can't read," Shnook admitted

"I can read," Scoopy boasted.

"No you can't. You don't even go to thsool."

"Yef I do, I go to nurfery 'kool."

"Thatth no thcl, thatth for babieth."

"Well, good bye, I gotta go home."

"Fo long."

At the door Shnook said to he: "I'll come up again when Thcoopy ith better. Good-bye."

ON THE BOARDS

The complete stupidity of the present day method of starting races, was made glaringly obvious in the 60-yard sprints Saturday night. In the semis, starter Jack Lavelle disqualified Bill Mathis and Homer Gillis for two "false" starts. Then, in the finals, both Eulace Peacock and Herb Thompson were banned after similarly judged "false" takeoffs. That left Barney Ewell at the starting line all by himself, and much to his and the crowd's disgust, Barney had nobody to run against but the clock.

Isn't time a simple, more intelligent method of starting races, was devised. As things stand now, some great, highly trained and highly sensitive athletes are kept in a constant state of nervous frustration until the starter is satisfied.

* * *

Haakan Lidman, Swedish hurdle champ, won his heat in 7.5 seconds but lost the finals to Ed Dugger, who led Hagg's countryman to the wire by over a foot. . . Dugger's winning time was 7.4.

* * *

Elmore Harris, suffered an unfortunate accident in the Casey 600, when he stumbled on the first turn and picked himself off the ground to make a game but futile effort to recapture lost space. Though Harris did manage to overtake Jimmy Herbert, he wound up third as Naval Lieut. Charley Beetham nipped Herb McKenley at the tape. Both men were timed in 1:13.2.

* * *

An hour after he finished second in the mile race, Rudy Simms came back to win the Invitation 1,000, nosing out NYU's Stanton Callender in the last stride.

* * *

Sergeant Milt Padway, former Big Ten champ, copped the pole vault event with a leap of 13 ft. 6 inches. . . . Emil von Elling's NYU foursomes won the wile finale, the two-mile relay and also the handicap mile.

Dodgers Lose Owen, Cooper Faces Exam

By PHIL GORDON

As the Yanks and Giants start their spring training today, Dodgers boss Branch Rickey was left to ponder his team's possibilities in the wake of news that catchers Mickey Owen and Bobby Bragan won't be available to the club this year.

Owen, one of the game's finest backstops, served Rickey notice that because of a shortage of help, he would not be able to leave his ranch. Bragan reported he expects to be inducted very soon, and so he too, will be unable to show up at Bear Mountain Inn this Thursday when the Dodgers check in at their training site.

The Owen's case is slightly complicated. Saturday, Mickey was quoted as saying he'd report to camp late. And now the latest dispatch from Springfield, Miss., has the Dodger's ace backstop staying on his farm for lack of help and also considering an enlistment into the service.

* * *

Big Mort Cooper, the Cardinals' number one pitcher, will report to Jefferson Barracks Wednesday for another physical examination. Examined in February, Mort had been temporarily placed in 4F pending review of his case.

* * *

Jose Redondo, Cuban outfielder, joined the Washington Senators at their training site at the Maryland U. campus. Jose said at least a dozen other Cuban players are enroute here from Havana. The top Cuban prospects, catcher Fermin Guerra, and infielder Gilberto Torres, are expected to arrive in ten days.

* * *

Ten pitchers, three infielders, one catcher and five outfielders reported yesterday at the Giants' Lakewood conditioning camp. Pitcher Harry Feldman and first baseman Phil Weintraub are due this morning. It is expected that more than 30 players will be on the field for today's innaugural workout. Some members of the Jersey City farm club also checked in yesterday.

And now to wind up with some basketball bits: The remaining team to be picked for the Invitation Tourney will be named at the Basketball Writer's Luncheon today. But that news will be carried in tomorrow's sports page.

Canadiens Cop 1st

Top palce in the National Hockey League race was clinched by the Montreal Canadiens Saturday night, when they trimmed our Rangers, 7-3. That setback, while it didn't knock the Blueshirts' playoffs completely out the window, it did go a long way to accomplishing that end. . . . That same night, the Toronto Maple Leafs walloped the fourth place Bruins, 9-2.

At this writing (Sunday), here's the way things stand: Boston and the Chicago Black Hawks are in a two-way tie for fourth; with Our Hopefuls one point behind in last place. The Bruins and Hawks played a very vital game at Boston last night, and the Rangers tangled with Montreal at the Garden.

Including last night's game the Rangers have just one more game on schedule, while the Hawks and Bruins have three contests remaining. And so, if you can see the Rangers still garnering a playoff spot, well, you're a better man than Frankie Boucher.

The Standings:

	W	L	T	Pts.
Montreal	35	7	4	74
Detroit	29	12	4	62
Toronto	23	20	4	50
Boston	14	29	3	31
Chicago	12	27	7	31
N. Y. Rangers	10	28	10	30

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WNYC—830 Kc.	WOV—1290 Kc.
WABC—880 Kc.	WBNY—1480 Kc.
WINS—1000 Kc.	WQXR—1560 Kc.

11 A. M. to NOON

11:00-WEAF—Road of Life
WOR—Prescott Robinson, News
WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman
WABC—Amanda—Sketch
WMCA—News; Music Box
WQXR—Alma Dettinger, News
11:15-WEAF—Rosemary—Sketch
WOR—Jimmy Fidler—Talk
WABC—Second Husband
11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse
WOR—Take It Easy Time
WJZ—News; Music
WABC—Bright Horizon
WQXR—Concert Music
11:45-WEAF—David Harum
WOR—What's Your Idea?
WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories
11:55-WOR—Lanny and Ginger, Songs

NOON TO 2 P. M.

12:00-WEAF—Don Goddard, News
WOR—News; Music
WJZ—Glamor Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat
12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis
WABC—Big Sister
12:30-WEAF—U. S. Navy Band
WOR—News; Answer Man
WJZ—News; Farm-Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent
12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride
WOR—Jack Bundy's Album
WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show
WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15-WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Ma Perkins
1:30-WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News
1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Woman's Jury
WABC—The Goldbergs

2 P. M. TO 6 P. M.

2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light
WOR—Cedric Foster, News
WJZ—John B. Kennedy, News
WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15-WEAF—Today's Children
WOR—Jane Cowl—Talk
WJZ—Ethel and Albert—Sketch
WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30-WEAF—Women in White
WOR—News; Never Too Old
WJZ—Tommy Taylor and Ilene Woods, Songs
WABC—Perry Mason
WQXR—Request Music
2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad
WABC—Tena and Tim
3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America
WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated
WABC—Mary Marlin
3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins—Sketch
WABC—The High Places
WMCA—Talk—Ethel Colby
3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young
WOR—John Gambling
WJZ—Appointment With Life
WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—News; Music
3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness
4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife
WOR—News; Jay Johnson, Songs
WJZ—Westbrook Van Voorhis, News
WABC—House Party
4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Musical Show
4:25-WABC—News Reports
4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones—Sketch
WOR—Food and Home Forum
WJZ—Vincent Sheean, From Europe
WABC—Feature Story
WMCA—News; Music
4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan
WABC—Recorded Music
5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates
WABC—WAVES on Parade
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Superman
WJZ—Dick Tracy
WQXR—Fun With Music
5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Jack Armstrong—Sketch
WABC—Terry Allen, Songs
WMCA—News; Jerry Baker, Songs
WQXR—Today's Romantics
5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell
WOR—Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P. M. TO 9 9 P. M.

6:00-WEAF—News Reports
WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—Kiernan's News Corner
WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Talk; Music
WQXR—News; Music
6:15-WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Newsreel
WJZ—To Be Announced
WABC—Lyn Murray Orchestra
6:30-WOR—Fred Vandeventer, News
WJZ—News; Whose War?—Talk
WABC—Sally Moore, Songs
WMCA—News; Music
6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas
WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Peggy Mann, Songs
WABC—The World Today—News
6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News
7:00-WEAF—Supper Club, Variety
WJZ—Headline Edition
WABC—Jack Kirkwood Show
WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15-WEAF—John W. Vandercook, News
WOR—The Answer Man
WJZ—Raymond Gram Swing
WABC—Hollywood—Hedda Hopper
WMCA—Five-Star Final
WQXR—Operetta Music
7:30-WEAF—Roth Orchestra; Chorus
WOR—Bulldog Drummond
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WABC—Bob Hawk Quiz Show
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh
WQXR—Treasury of Music
7:45-WEAF—H. V. Kaltenborn
WMCA—Ted Martin, Songs
WHN—Johannes Steel, News
8:00-WEAF—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Cecil Brown, News
WJZ—From Overseas—Ted Malone
WABC—Vox Pop Interviews
8:15-WOR—Curt Massey, Songs
WJZ—Lum and Abner
8:30-WEAF—Richard Crooks, Tenor
WOR—Sherlock Holmes
WJZ—Blind Date
WABC—Burns and Allen, Comedy
8:55-WABC—Bill Henry, News

9 P. M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00-WEAF—Marjorie Lawrence, Soprano
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Jerry Wayne, Baritone; Jane Froman, Guest; Others
WABC—Radio Theater
WQXR—Worldwide News
9:15-WOR—Real Stories
WMCA—News Reports
WQXR—Manzella, Violin
9:30-WEAF—Information Please
WOR—Music of Worship
WJZ—Spotlight Band
WMCA—Air Evacuation Hospital
WQXR—Music Festival
9:45-WMCA—Recorded Music
9:55-WJZ—Short Story
10:00-WEAF—Josephine Antoine, Soprano
WOR—Dr. A. L. Sachar
WJZ—Lombardo Orchestra
WABC—Screen Guild Play
WMCA—News; Amateur Hour
10:15-WOR—Paul Schubert
10:30-WEAF—Dr. I. Q. Quiz
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—This America Is You and Me
WABC—Catheron Andrews Show
WQXR—Marcelle Denya, Soprano
10:45-WQXR—The Music Box
11:00-WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WJZ, WABC—News; Music
11:05-WJZ—William S. Gailmor
11:30-WEAF—Author's Playhouse
12:00-WEAF, WJZ—News; Music
WABC, WMCA—News; Music
WQXR—News (to 12:05)

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Reading from left to right: Errol Flynn, Henry Hull and William Holden in a scene from Warner Bros. Objective Burma, a brutally realistic film of the fighting in the South Pacific.

Murder, My Sweet Is a Tough, Tense Mystery Film

Murder, My Sweet is a palatable mystery and will probably please the wide audience for its type of entertainment. The action is swift and tension is sustained to the end. In fact things happen so fast that the logic of events is often submerged and lost. But this doesn't detract from the excitement and in the end everything is satisfactorily explained.

MURDER, MY SWEET, playing at the RKO Palace, starring Dick Powell, Claire Trevor, Otto Kruger, Anne Shirley.

The picture catapults Dick Powell right out of his innocuous, namby-pamby roles into the realm of hearty manhood. He plays the part of a tough, sophisticated private detective who solves the murder and gets the girl.

Powell deserves special commendation for doing a good job in spite of the handicap of a role obviously intended to combine Humphrey Bogart's incomparable Sam Spade and Fred MacMurray's skillful Walter McVane. The same can be said of the film which tries hard to duplicate both The Maltese Falcon and Double Indemnity. Of course it doesn't reach the level of sophistication and polish that characterized the other two. Nor does Powell's performance match the subtlety and innuendo of Bogart or the slickness and well-rounded quality of MacMurray.

Otto Kruger turns up again as a suave, unscrupulous blackguard. It's too bad Kruger's talents are not exploited to greater advantage. He is undoubtedly capable of fine dramatic interpretation. Clair Trevor makes a valiant effort to be very bad and Anne Shirley flirts here and there to provide some belated love interest.

We prefer mysteries with the finished quality of a Laura or the others mentioned here. But you'll like this one too. —N. L.

Beethoven Opera on the Air

Beethoven's Fidelio, the last of the seven revivals listed for the 1944-45 season and the third opera to be heard in English, will be presented as the Saturday afternoon (March 17) broadcast performance of the 16th week at the Metropolitan Opera House. Bruno Walter, who conducted Fidelio when it was last given here, March 3, 1941, will again direct the opera. This marks his return to the company.

This opera has been specially restudied for its first presentation here in English, and will be sung by an entirely new cast. Regina Resnik will sing Leonore and Arthur Carron, Florestan; Kenneth Schon will make his Metropolitan Opera debut in the role of Don Pizarro; Hugh Thompson and Norma Cordon will sing Don Fernando and Rocco; Frances Greer, Marzelline; John Garris, Jacquino; and Richard Manning and John Gurney, first and second prisoners.

Dyer-Bennet's Final Concert

Richard Dyer-Bennet, the 20th Century Minstrel, will give his final concert of the current season on Sunday evening, April 1st at Town Hall.

This isDyer-Bennet's first New York concert under the management of Mr. Sol Hurok.

Helen Jepson Sings For Army Patients

Helen Jepson, celebrated Metropolitan Opera star, will give a volunteer recital under auspices of Camp Shows at Fort Logan, Colorado, for patients of the A. A. F. Convalescent Hospital on April 21.

'Dawn Over France' At World Theatre

The World Theatre announces that its next attraction following the current showing of Wuthering Heights will be the American Premiere of the French film Dawn Over France. The picture stars Raimu and was directed by Andre Hugon from a scenario by Carlo Rim. Dawn Over France tells the story of the struggle of the people of France against oppression paving the way for the French Revolution.

— Film Front —

There's a Difference of Opinion On the Film Winged Victory

— By David Platt —

Mike Gold doesn't go to the movies very often. Last week he saw the Moss Hart film Winged Victory. It made him very angry to see such "prettification" of bombing planes and their crews. He sat down and wrote an attack on the "tinselled ivory tower" called Hollywood, for misrepresenting "the great democratic heart of the American people."

This, to me, is equivalent to reading a couple of "class B smelly sex" novels and deducing that the whole publishing business is a libel on America. Furthermore, I think Mike picked the wrong film to illustrate his unwarranted attack on Hollywood. Winged Victory has its bright side. It glorifies the warm, fraternal spirit in the U. S. Army Air Forces. As I said in my review "there are thrilling montages of recruits being trained to fly, beginning with the cadet inductions, followed by the nerve-wracking adaptability tests and the heart-breaking washouts, and finally, the presentation of wings at graduation and the flight to battle stations overseas." I added: "Unfortunately, the magnificent material is not used to explain why we are at war. There is nothing about Negroes in the Air Forces and not a single reference to Hitler or fascism or anything to indicate that the bloodiest war in history is being fought to prevent a blackout of the four freedoms and to extend the right of man to the great mass of humanity."

VAST CHANGES

There have been worse films than Winged Victory. Leave it to Mike to pick on the one picture whose receipts—several million dollars—are earmarked for the Army Emergency Fund. "The cheap Johns of box office still dominate Hollywood," he says. This is thinking about the movie industry in terms of five and 10 years ago when there was almost nothing but "class B smellies and stinkies." But one must be blind indeed not to see the vast changes that have taken place in Hollywood since Pearl Harbor. Mike's article would have been perfect for the depression '30s when the outlook for films with something to say was dark indeed, but it has no relation to the emergence of a whole flock of up-to-the-minute films like Wilson, Song of Russia, Hotel Berlin, Purple Heart, Sahara, Dragon Seed, Tomorrow the World, Action in the North Atlantic, Mission to Moscow, Watch on the Rhine, The Fighting Lady, None Shall Escape, Journey For Margaret, Casablanca, Song To Remember, etc.

How many of these films has Mike seen? He writes: "Will not somebody put an end to films which show handsome Errol Flynn single-handed putting whole battalions of Japanese and Nazis to flight and thus winning the war without a single crease in his lovely tailor-made uniform?" Errol Flynn's last film was Objective Burma which Alvah Bessie wrote for Warner Bros. Surely, Mike is not thinking of this brutally realistic treatment of the war in the South Pacific jungles. Before that Flynn was cast as an underground leader in Robert Rossen's Edge of Darkness. Mike is apparently referring to Desperate Journey, the juvenile thriller which Flynn made in 1942. Hollywood was just about tuning up when that picture came out. The parade of good films since the appearance of Mission to Moscow in May, 1943 is unprecedented in Hollywood history.

FILMS FOR MORALE

Mike quotes a report that soldiers at the front lines have begun to "holler and boo films like Hollywood Canteen, and similar war films." I have a different report in front of me from Lieut. Col. Lynn Cowan, motion picture officer for three years in Gen. MacArthur's command. Col. Cowan said, and I quote from last week's Variety, "the greatest morale factor among American servicemen is the motion picture." A year or so ago Col. Cowan's office conducted a poll among the fighting men in the South Pacific to determine the best film of the year. The soldiers voted Casablanca, a war film, the best they had seen. Humphrey Bogart, who has played nothing but war roles (Casablanca, Sahara, Passage to Marseille, Across the Pacific, To Have and Have Not) was voted the best actor. Greer Garson was voted the best actress for Mrs. Miniver, a war film. How does this square with Mike's argument that "the soldier is said to feel that the home front has let him down badly by making a cheap and easy thing out of his sacrifices?"

CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE

It is unfortunate that Mike sees in Hollywood little more than "sordid gamblers" playing for "million-dollar stakes with the hopes and culture of our land." It is true that Hollywood is not the ideal place that Mike, with his impossibly high standards, would like it to be. But one must also recognize that the picture industry has come a long, long way since the days when the very mention of the word 'propaganda' was enough to start a panic at a producers' meeting. It is a fact that today there are any number of key people like Darryl Zanuck, Harry and Jack Warner, Lester Cowan who are convinced that the screen must do its full share as a constructive force in shaping the postwar world and are backing it up with films like Tomorrow the World and Wilson. It amounts to much more than just a few "progressive workers smuggling through a sprinkling of true humanity." It's a case of an entire industry in motion where even L. Louis B. Mayer has learned a few things between Ninotchka and Song of Russia.

No one will deny that Hollywood has little more than scratched the surface of its immense potentialities. Of course mistakes are being made. Of course there are too many quickies being produced. Of course we should have more and better films about the average American.

But are the pictures we are getting today, so bad as to make us more pessimistic about the future of Hollywood than we ever were in the 1930 red-baiting decade? Would it not be more accurate to say that at last, Hollywood has found the right road. Enormous progress has been made. Films are getting better and better. The goal is coming into sight. Mike has the ball but I think he's running toward the wrong goalpost.

Public Invited To Chorus Rehearsal

The Brooklyn Peoples Chorus rehearses tonight (Monday) at 8:30 p. m., at 1190 St. Johns Place, near Utica Ave. and Eastern Parkway. If you like to sing you're invited.

Gertrude Lawrence Describes German Torture Camps

Gertrude Lawrence, British actress, told 300 members of the New York Junior League this week that she had examined German torture camps, and what went on in them "has not and cannot be exaggerated."

Miss Lawrence described the camps in the course of reviewing six months of entertaining troops at the various fronts, from which she returned three months ago.

The actress told her Junior League audience about a German machine used to blind people and another used to pull off finger nails.

Said Miss Lawrence: "The most unbelievable part of these camps was the deliberate, careful way that they were designed and constructed." As an example she cited the drainage system by which blood flowed from the torture tables through grooves and pipes into the central system below the floor."

THE STAGE

6th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." N. Y. TIMES
LIFE WITH FATHER
with ARTHUR MARGETSON
NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE THEA., B'way & 40 St. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

MICHAEL TODD presents
BOBBY CLARK in
MEXICAN HAYRIDE
By Herbert and Dorothy Fields
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
SONGS BY COLE PORTER
MAJESTIC THEA., W. 44th St. CI. 6-0730
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed & Sat. at 2:30

NEW YORK'S NO. 1 MUSICAL HIT!
OLIVER SMITH and PAUL FEIGAY present
ON THE TOWN
Directed by GEORGE ABBOTT
Music by LEONARD BERNSTEIN
Book & Lyrics by BETTY COMDEN & ADOLPH GREEN. Dances by JEROME ROBBINS
with SONO OSATO NANCY WALKER
ADELPHI, 54th St. East of B'way. Cl. 6-5057
Evgs.: Mon. thru Fri. $1.20 to $3.40; Sat. $1.20 to $4. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.20 to $3.60. Tax Incl.

MARGARET WEBSTER PRODUCTION
VERA ZORINA and CANADA LEE in
THE TEMPEST By William Shakespeare
with ARNOLD MOSS
ALVIN, W.52. Eve.8:30, $1.20-3.60. Mat. Wed. Sat. 2:30
Moves to Broadway Theatre Mon. March 19
First Showing "BATTLE OF IWO"

"The most thrilling evening I've ever spent in the theatre!" —ED SULLIVAN, News
MICHAEL TODD presents
UP IN CENTRAL PARK
Book by HERBERT & DOROTHY FIELDS
Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS
Music by SIGMUND ROMBERG
CENTURY THEATRE, 7th Ave. & 59th St.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30

MOTION PICTURES

THIRD BIG WEEK!
ANTON CHEKHOV FILM FESTIVAL
"MARRIAGE" AND "JUBILEE"
With Artists of the MOSCOW ART THEATRE
CONT. 9 A.M. DAILY STANLEY 7th AVE bet. 42 & 43 Sts.

Spencer Tracy in 'The 7th CROSS'
Moscow flaunts its contempt at the Nazis and the show goes on.
'MOSCOW CIRCUS'
A Stirring Tribute to the NKVD and Joe Curran
'Uncle Sam, Mariner'
EXTRA! FIRST PICTURES
The Battle of IWO JIMA
CITY THEATRE 14th St. Near 4th Av.

MOTION PICTURES

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 10:45 A. M.
RITA HAYWORTH
'TONIGHT and EVERY NIGHT'
JANET BLAIR - LEE BOWMAN
Columbia Picture in TECHNICOLOR
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at: 11:00, 1:45, 4:32, 7:20, 10:17
Stage Show at: 12:30, 3:20, 6:30, 9:24

IRVING PLACE 14 St. & Un. Sq. NOW PLAYING
ARTKINO'S Peretz Hirshbein's
THE NEW TEACHER GREEN FIELDS
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GREAT NEW SOVIET HIT!
FIRST SHOWING
MOSCOW SKIES
Glowing Tribute to the Red Air Force!
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DE LUXE TREMONT and BELMONT AVENUES
Tues. & Wed. Mar. 13, 14
The Rainbow
Released by ARTKINO
"★★★½ —an epic!" —NEWS
"V √—A PRIZE FILM" — PM
—Plus— "MY GAL LOVES MUSIC"

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, March 12, 1945

Late Bulletins

Yanks Land on Mindanao, 2nd Largest Phillipine Isle

By UNITED PRESS

American troops have landed at Zamboanga on the southwest side of Mindanao, second island of the Philippines, a CBS correspondent broadcast Sunday from the Philippines.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced in a communique, the broadcast said, that troops of the 34th Division made the landing and advanced inland toward Zamboanga City and an airdrome against light resistance. Though a heavy naval and aerial bombardment preceded the landing, the broadcast said, the Japanese apparently were caught off guard.

[First Cavalry Division troops were inside the Japanese stronghold of Antipolo, 10 miles east of Manila, fighting to crack the southern end of the tough enemy line that has held the Americans for 20 days, U. P. reported from Manila.]

Marines Close in on Last Japanese Remnants on Iwo

GUAM, March 11 (UP).—Tough U. S. Marines today closed in on remnants of the Japanese garrison on Iwo Island which have been cut into three small pockets after three weeks of the bloodiest fighting of the Pacific war.

The Leathernecks of Maj. Gen. Clifton B. Cate's 4th Division, after facing the stiffest enemy resistance in the eatern sector of the little island, suddenly broke through to the coast yesterday, passing the town of Higâshi and reaching Tachilwa point, easternmost tip of Iwo.

Their advances of up to 500 yards split the eastern sector into two pockets of fanatic Japanese troops with their backs to the sea. The penetration of Maj. Gen. Graves Erskine's 3rd Division to the northern coast already had divided the enemy garrison.

City Due for Smaller Coal Quota Next Year, Says Mayor

The fuel crisis is apparently over for the winter, Mayor LaGuardia told his weekly WNYC radio audience yesterday, adding, however, that "we are going to have a very bad fuel problem all through 1945."

Pointing out that the city was allowed 87 percent of its normal consumption of fuel this year, he said: "Next winter I think we will be allowed only 80 percent. Rules and regulations for the year will be announced by Mr. Harold Ickes around April 1. So take my advice and get your next winter's supply as soon as you can."

LaGuardia also condemned the "laxity, indifference and negligence" of the Brooklyn College faculty as he revealed that one of the basketball players involved in the recent college basketball scandal had never been a duly accredited student at the school.

Senators Urge Housing Plan

WASHINGTON, March 11 (UP).—Sen. Allen J. Ellender, (D-La), said today that he and Sen. Robert F. Wagner, (D-NY), soon will introduce legislation for a $7,000,000,000 (B) national postwar housing program.

Appearing on the American Federation of Labor's "America United" radio program (NBC), he said that American economy after the war must give everyone who wants to work a job and must also "give every American family a chance to enjoy the high living standards that full employment can produce."

"A vast post-war housing program will help achieve employment," he said. "Decent housing for the millions who do not now have it will help to raise standards of living."

Pointing out that in the 10 years before the war, less than 275,000 non-farm homes were built annually and that this figure must be raised to 1,500,000 after the war, Ellender said:

"Instead of investing only about $1,000,000,000-(B) a year in the building of housing, we must invest seven or eight billion dollars a year."

He appeared on the program in place of Wagner, who is ill.

Nye Fails to Get Sen. Moses' Seat

BISMARCK, N. D., March 11.—Former Senator Gerald P. Nye's carefully nutured plan to succeed Senator John Moses who died a few days petered out here yesterday.

Instead of appointing Nye, a leading foe of international cooperation, Gov. Fred G. Aandahl named State Senator Milton R. Young.

Find 2 in 1 in UAW Vote 'Yes' on Pledge

(Reprinted from late editions of The Worker yesterday.)

DETROIT, March 10.—Ben Garrison, chairman of the referendum committee of the United Auto Workers, announced here today that the auto workers have voted approximately two-to-one to retain the no-strike pledge. Garrison's announcement was based upon a sorting of 300,000 "yes" and "no" ballots preparatory to the actual count.

Garrison was the initiator of the campaign to rescind the no-strike pledge when he introduced an "amendment" last fall.

Here's where the Yanks crossed the Rhine. This bridge at Remagen—looking exactly as it does in this prewar picture—was found undamaged when the U.S. First Army struck suddenly and seized it for pouring armor and infantry into the heart of Germany. First Army spearheads are reported still advancing miles beyond the bridge.

Democratic Camp Split Helped Reaction Gain in Chile Vote

Wireless to the Daily Worker

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 11.—Gains made by the reactionary coalition in the recent Chilean elections were largely the result of a demagogic campaign against the inefficiencies, mistakes and weaknesses of the Juan Antonio Rios government and division of the democratic forces by the fifth columnists.

The reactionary coalition, consisting of Conservative, Liberal and Agrarian Parties, now has 23 seats in the Senate, 71 in the Chamber of Deputies. On the other side is the Democratic Alliance and other democratic parties, which now have 22 senators and 76 representatives.

The Democratic Alliance, however, received 25,000 more popular votes than did the reactionary coalition.

Party by party, these are the results:

	Senate		Chamber	
	Pre-1945	1945	Pre-1945	1945
REACTIONARIES:				
Conservative	11	10	32	35
Liberal	8	10	23	33
Other		3		3
DEMOCRATS				
Radical	12	12	44	41
Socialist	3	2	15	6
Democrat	2	1	10	8
Falange			2	5
Communist	3	5	15	16
Other		2		

Increase in the Communist Party's representation has tremendous political importance, because the Party held firmly to the policy of national unity while reactionaries, from Conservative to Trotzkyite carried on a furious anti-Communist campaign.

The Radical Party's losses were due to the leftist unrealistic political line of its top leadership who are opposed to national unity. This policy had led to the official withdrawal of the party from the government and its violent struggle against President Rios and expulsion from the party of Radicals who remained in the cabinet.

The disaster which befell the Socialist Party was due to its pro-Trotzkyite, anti-Communist, anti-unity position. This played into the hands of the disruptive fifth columnists inside the party.

The Socialist Party was divided into two rival groups on the basis of personalities. The Socialist Party, moreover, abandoned the Rios government, voiced loud and demagogic opposition and fought furiously against national unity.

Popular discontent with the Rios government was based on the real gravity of the high cost of living and the government's failure to solve the country's basic problems.

Nevertheless, the majority of the country is decidedly democratic and anti-Nazi. The movement is growing for national unity; for the defense and extension of democracy; economic reorganization and industrialization of the country; improved living conditions; active and significant cooperation with the United Nations in accord with the Crimea Convention.

ELECTION SPURS UNITY

This movement will be spurred by the election results, which show the urgent necessity of regrouping all democratic and progressive forces behind this program, isolating the most reactionary and pro-fascist elements.

The democratic and progressive forces intend to unite to resist the offensive of reaction, the fifth column, the feudal landowners, who are tied to the Argentine military government. The democrats are resolved to fight for the defense of the democratic regime.

The working class is mobilizing in defense of its demands: against the extremely low level of wages, great poverty, beginnings of unemployment, and the new reactionary and provocative offensive of the employers who feel themselves strengthened by the elections.

The present congress stays in office until May 20 and will meet shortly to declare war on Japan, choose an ambassador to the Soviet Union, and take up such urgent home problems as the high cost of food and housing.

1,000 RAF Bombers Rip Essen

LONDON, March 11 (UP). — More than 1,000 RAF bombers today blasted the German arsenal city of Essen in the Ruhr, striking only a few hours after 1,200 U.S. heavy bombers attacked three submarine construction centers and three oil refineries in Germany's Baltic area.

The RAF heavy bombers, escorted by more than 200 Mustangs and Spitfires, carried out their daylight attack on the great Krupp armaments center only 11 miles ahead of the U.S. 9th Army, which has been shelling Essen from Homberg across the Rhine in an effort to knock out one of the biggest war production centers left in Germany.

The 1,200 U. S. 8th Airforce heavy bombers bombed the U-boat building yards at Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel and oil refineries at Hamburg, Harburg and Bremen through intense flak. They were escorted by more than 750 Mustangs and Thunderbolts. One bomber and three fighters are missing.